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# Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices
Mean Victory Tomorrow

No. 15,908 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

# CHUNGKINGITES BEGIN TO FEAR JAPAN'S MIGHT

### Base Claim on Recent Japanese Operations Staged South of Yangtze

### OFFICERS ARE WORRIED

### Commander Chen of 7th War Zone Exhorts Troops; More Tough Battles Due

Domei

CANTON, July 9.—A sense of extreme fear of the Imperial Forces is creeping into of Chungking military leaders.

A remarkable contrast is presented with the atmosphere that ruled in Chungking circles immediately after the recent Japanese operations south of the Yangtze River were over.

The Chungking leaders were talking of victory, echoed by the people under their jurisdiction who knew nothing of the matter. Their talk of victory was motivated by the desire to influence opinion in anti-Axis countries into supporting their demands for increased aid to them in the struggle with Japan.

We have General Chen Cheng, Commander of the Seventh War District, and the militarist holding the imagination of the people of Chungking more than any except Chiang Kai-shek, taking every opportunity that offers to drive home to the Chungking forces and people how formidable the Imperial Japanese Forces are.

A Chungking dispatch to hand quotes General Chen as telling newspaper correspondents on June 30 the following Japanese strategy:

**Expects More Battles**

"I perceive the Japanese Forces will commence operations up the Yangtze River. These operations will come only after the Japanese have made complete preparations. I realize the possibility of these operations being undertaken parallel to operations from other directions."

Throughout his talk, there ran a note of fear of the Japanese Forces.

The sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair on July 7 provided General Chen with another opportunity of making the forces of Chungking realize how tough the Japanese troops are.

He told a gathering of officers and men of his army at Enshih, seat of his headquarters, in the following strain:

"We have to be prepared for supreme sacrifices if ever we can hope for victory in our struggle. Our responsibilities are heavy. We have to take the utmost caution at this critical hour. We have to be quick in preparing to meet the formidable enemy."

## FILIPINOS IN BICOL AREAS HEAR LEGASPI BROADCASTS

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—The broadcasts from the Legaspi Radio Station have been enthusiastically welcomed by the people of the Bicol region ever since the opening of the station on May 25 under the auspices of the Philippine Broadcasting Management Bureau, it is learned from Legaspi.

Loudspeakers installed in public places of many towns enabled the people to listen to the broadcasts.

It is recalled that the radio station also established at Baguio some time ago is showing good results among the people of the provinces.

## ROOSEVELT SIGNS BILL

### Commodity Credit Measure Closely Contested in Congress

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—The new Bill to Continue the Commodity Credit Corporation finally passed Congress today after causing a turmoil in the American legislature over the clause prohibiting subsidy for food price adjustment, and was immediately legalized with President Roosevelt's signature.

During the course of the bill through the legislature, the House of Representatives passed the bill without placing any restrictions or limitations of the Government use of the subsidy but the Senate inserted a clause prohibiting the Government's use of the subsidy thus necessitating a joint-session of Congress to settle the difference. As the result of the sitting, the bill was passed by a close 33 to 34 vote margin, without the prohibition clause.

## Nightmare of Enemy Airmen

The sight and sound of the invincible planes of the Imperial Navy Air Force have become a source of spiritual agony to the airmen of the enemy, for they realize that the Japanese planes do not go off until they have taken the toll they have come to take. Picture shows a formation of the Japanese Navy Air Force somewhere over the South Pacific front.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

## Biggest Tank Battle Rages As Reich Starts New Drive

### Fiercest Local Fighting of E. Front War Taking Place in Kursk Sector

Domei

BERLIN, July 8.—It appears that the biggest tank battle ever seen on the Eastern Front is developing along a line extending from an area north of Bielgorod to the south of Orel.

Although the fighting on the Eastern Front is still being confined to local engagements, the scale of each battle is steadily growing larger. Both the strength of the armies thrown into the field and the quantities of arms being employed are regarded as tremendous. The German military authorities are saying that some of the fiercest local battles of the German-Soviet War are taking place in the Kursk sector.

**Red Army's Tactics**

The Red Army is employing a vast number of tanks and its tactics is to attack in mass-formations of their boasted heavy tanks, American-made "General Grant" and "General Lee" types of tanks. The Germans have countered with their new type of tank called the "Tiger" supported by huge formations of other tanks. In the number of tanks engaged and the momentum of impact, what is considered the biggest tank battle ever seen on the Eastern Front is developing. The bulk of the Soviet tanks are of Russian make and only 20 per cent are American imports. As the American tanks are old-fashioned machines they are easily being wrecked by the heavy tank-guns of the Germans.

Yesterday alone the Germans put more than 400 Red tanks out of commission, and the total Soviet tanks wrecked since the battle started number 800 or more. The Soviet air force is also extremely active. The Soviets come in hundreds of planes to attack the German positions. Since the beginning of the campaign, some 840 of them have been shot down. The Germans have already broken through the strong field positions of the Soviets and are thrusting into the rear lines, so that they are in a position to take to their famous annihilation operations by means of their mobile forces. Fearing to create an undue air of optimism, the German military authorities are saying that the present campaign has come to the end of its second phase with the Soviet attack met by the German counter-attack and that a third phase of mobile warfare has set in.

**Big Results Foreseen**

Although in this way the military authorities are quite reticent as to the war outlook, it is said in well-informed circles here that the Germans are likely to obtain the sort of near-annihilation results that they secured in the first year on the Eastern Front although on a limited scale. Although the emphasis is at present being placed on the Bielgorod and Orel positions, the Soviets are steadily calling up reserves so that the front is expected to be drawn out to over a hundred kilo-

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### New Large-Scale Campaign Seen Beginning of German Offensive

Domei

ZURICH, July 8.—Since the fighting in the Kursk area started, the Fuehrer's Headquarters has been talking of Soviet offensive operations, creating an impression in many minds that the Germans are for the most part on the defensive in this area.

However, the announcement by the Fuhrer's Headquarters under date of July 7 that the Germans in this sector have opened an offensive movement and have already wedged themselves into the enemy position puts an end to this talk. The announcement was a reminder that the summer German offensive on the Eastern front, of which there was much talk for a time, has started after the period of relative quiet that intervened after the German winter campaign.

German military authorities are quoted by a Berlin dispatch to the following effect on the results of recent German operations in the Kursk area:

"1. The anti-Axis countries were proceeding on the assumption that the damage sustained by the Germans in the winter campaign was so heavy as to make it impossible for them to do more than stand face to face with the enemy on the Eastern front. The results which have been obtained by the Germans during the past several days, however, are such as to make it clear that the fighting power of the German forces is as formidable as before, while their morale is the finest.

**Germans Use New Arms**

"2. New German arms for use in offensive and defensive operations have made their appearance on the Eastern front. The superiority of these arms has been demonstrated in a striking manner. Some of them, a sort of heavy tank called the tiger and a large-caliber anti-tank gun, are exacting a heavy toll from the enemy."

The Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zuricher Zeitung gives the following description of the fighting in the Kursk area:

"The Fuehrer's Headquarters has lately been extremely careful about its announcements. This is significant. The headquarters makes a point of using the utmost care in the publication of its communiques whenever it plans operations on a really big scale.

"South of Orel and north of Bielgorod the two opposing armies are engaged in exceptionally fierce fighting, both assisted by strong artillery, tank and air units. At the moment there is no telling how the fighting will end.

"Most observers are apt to think that the Germans will possesses themselves of the height of great strategic importance in front of Bielgorod before they will try to drive the Red army back to an area east of the Don River.

**Fierce Battle Rages**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—The fighting between the German and Soviet

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## YANAGIZAWA TELLS THAILAND'S EFFORT

### Cultural Activities Developing Rapidly as Thailanders Drive Forward in E. Asia Cause

Thailand, which is mobilizing all her power for the construction of Greater East Asia, is now jubilant over the recent visit of Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. The people of Thailand driven ahead by their consciousness of the surging power within and by their enthusiasm that is like a wild fire, and charging forward in the building of a new civilization as a little brother of Japan, and are pledging to swim or sink together with Japan in the work of the liberation of Greater East Asia.

Ken Yanagizawa, President of the new Japan-Thai Culture Hall, who has sojourned in Thailand for two months since February of this year relates his impression of that country.

"The desires of the people of Japan and Thailand to understand each other's culture deepened since the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement last year. It is the wholehearted desire of Thailand to heighten her indigenous culture so that it may not fall behind the excellent Japanese culture. This desire is being carried into practice by the young and active government of Thailand.

"Many cultural organizations have been formed since last year, and among them the National Culture Institution is particularly important as Premier Phibun himself has become its President and his wife the head of the women's branch. Also the dramatic, literary, and the musical spheres are accomplishing a rapid development with the organization of committees for each.

**Bazaars Started**

"From April of this year, there are being opened cultural bazaars twice a month. As these bazaars are the activities which unfold a strong movement over all the phases of culture with the aid of various government departments, all kinds of cultural competitions are being encouraged from morning to evening. There are musical competitions, poetic competitions, dancing competitions, bicycles races, and physical training competitions. All these competitions are sponsored and directed by the corresponding government department officials and they are done in magnificent fashion.

"Moreover, in order to eliminate illiteracy, the Government of Thailand has started a fine system beginning May of this year. It is said that after six months of intensive teaching, if any man or woman is found illiterate, he or she be fined a considerable sum of money. The enthusiasm of the Government for the advancement of culture is thus extremely fervent, and there is a talk of promoting the National Culture Institution to the rank of the Government Culture Bureau. The Thai Government is also in favor of the plan for building a branch office of the Japan-Thai Culture Hall in

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## IRAN DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITISH

### Spurred to Demonstrations by Formation of Indian National Army Under Bose

### DAUD ADDRESSES ARABS

### Premier Ali Suheili Files Demand for Withdrawal of British From Persian Soil

The formation of the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose has caused tremendous repercussions throughout West Asia and the citizens of Teheran, Iran, staged a large-scale demonstration on July 7 demanding British guarantees for independence, according to a special dispatch received by Yomiuri-Hochi from Zurich under date of July 8.

India naturally was the first country to be stirred by the announcement of the historic event on the heels of Mr. Bose's declaration in regard to the establishment of a provisional Indian Government, as it was regarded as the first step toward the great armed revolution which had long been due.

Noteworthy also have been the effects on the peoples of West Asia adjacent to India and similarly under the British yoke. Gradually they are showing resistance to British rule and their rebellion is taking concrete shape.

On July 6 Manga Daud, leader of the Egyptian independence movement, addressed all Arabians in Egypt and entire West Asia through the Free Arab Broadcasting Station as if in response to Mr. Bose's declaration. He said:

"The time has now come for the whole world to rise against the tyranny of Britain. We must not be duped by the empty promises which Britain holds out to us. We must fight for the cause of independent Mohammedan nations for which Mohammed Ali gave his life."

All the Arabian-language papers throughout West Asia on July 7 began articles on West Asian independence in connection with the problem of India, emphasizing that Indian independence was inseparable from the construction of free Arabian nations. Even the few pro-British Turkish papers, though less glaringly, expressed sympathy for India.

In Iran, which is supposed to be completely under the iron heel of Britain, an anti-British movement has begun to develop. On July 7 the long-silent citizens of Teheran staged a huge demonstration demanding of their British rulers guarantees for independence. Anti-British mass meetings were held in all parts of the country.

Unable to withstand the heavy pressure of the people, Premier Ali Suheili is reported to have filed a demand with the British authorities for independence guarantees and withdrawal of British troops from Iran.

## U.S. NAVY SCANDAL SCORED BY LITTELL

### Accused Tries to Deny Oil Graft

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—Norman Mather Littell, Assistant United States Attorney-General uttered disgust and contempt for the deceptive pleas and vindications of the United States Navy Department officials who are desperately trying to deny their guilt in the slanderous scandal concerning the agreement reached between the Navy Department and the Standard Oil Company of California for Government lease oil fields.

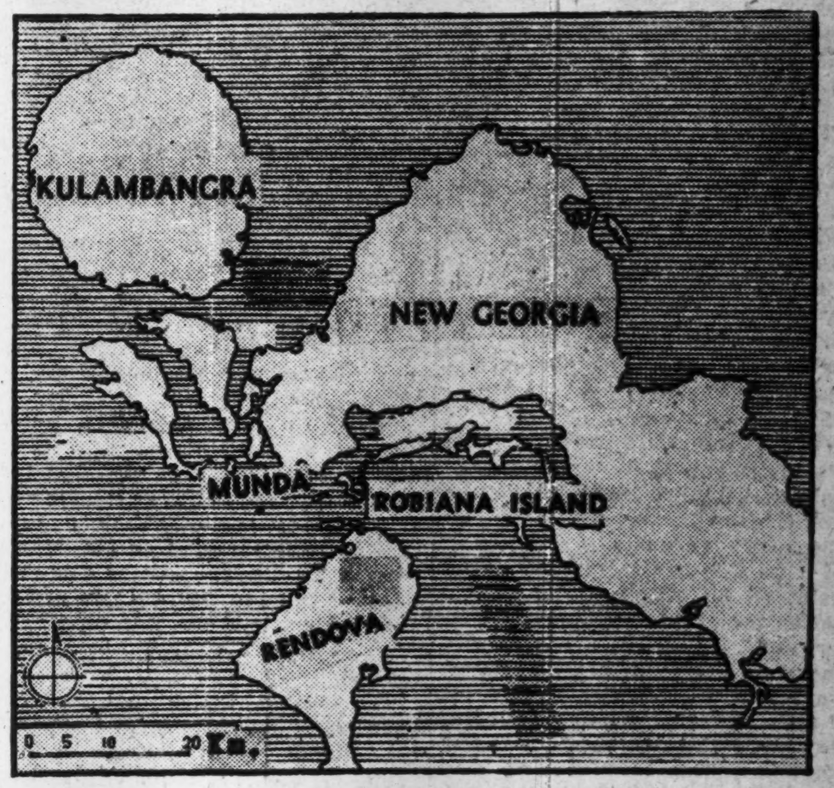
At the meeting of the Public Lands Committee of the House today where investigations on the scandal were being made, Littell declared, "President Roosevelt clearly announced in March last year that there was no necessity of forming a contract with the Standard Oil Company for the preservation of oil if the oil resources of the Navy Department were ample and adequate. The Navy Department deliberately ignored the orders issued by the President."

## Cebu Teachers Meet

Domei

CEBU, July 9.—With the mounting enthusiasm of the local inhabitants to master the Japanese language, a roundtable discussion on Japanese language was held today at the Cebu Institute, attended by teachers from six grammar schools in the city, students from Japanese language schools as well as those connected with education field.

# NIPPON NAVY AIRMEN BLAST FOE ADVANCING TOWARD ROBIANA ISLE



### Enemy Positions Set Afire All Over in Same Area

### 31 PLANES DOWNED

### Brooks Creek Base Smashed Again on Tuesday; 54 Fighters, Bombers Destroyed

The annihilation of the enemy forces in the Southwest Pacific area is being speeded up with the series of brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces. Every enemy move is being nipped in the bud, as recent events in this area show, and this fact was again vindicated when enemy forces advancing to Robiana Island, south of Munda in New Georgia Island, were attacked on Wednesday by Japanese Navy Air Forces which caused the enemy position to go up in a holocaust of flame, besides shooting down 31 enemy fighter planes, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters' communique at 3:30 p.m. on Friday.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement follows:

"Imperial Japanese Navy Air forces on July 7 attacked enemy forces advancing to Robiana Island south of Munda on New Georgia Island and set afire the entire enemy position besides shooting down 31 enemy fighter planes.

"Four Japanese planes have not yet returned."

**Foe Moves Crushed**

The enemy units operating in the Solomons Group have advanced to a locality very near Munda on New Georgia, while the sanguinary warfare is fought day in and day out in the Southwestern Pacific area between the Japanese and American forces.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement issued on Friday afternoon reveals the brilliant war results scored by the Japanese Navy Air Forces. Following the landing of part of their units on Rendova Island on June 30, the enemy attempted to land more units on Kula Gulf, northwest of New Georgia Island only to meet a severe rebuff from the Japanese Forces and was dealt a stunning blow, as was indicated in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement on July 7.

The enemy advanced this time toward Robiana Island lying midway between Rendova Island and Munda, the Japanese base, in an attempt to establish a new "stepping-stone" base. Robiana is located at a point about six miles off Rendova and only two or three miles off Munda.

Japanese Navy planes which discovered the enemy attempting to land on Robiana Island sprang into action without a moment's delay and launched an intensive raid on the enemy positions turning them into a large mass of flames. On the same day the Japanese planes engaged scores of challenging enemy planes in a furious air battle. Displaying their traditional virile fighting spirit, our planes shot down 31 enemy planes, more than half the total number of enemy planes. Most of the enemy planes that were engaged in the air duel were Vought-Corsair fighter planes, which are sister planes of the Vought-Sikorsky deck landing fighter planes vaunted by the enemy as having the highest speed.

**Brooks Creek Blasted**

Brooks Creek, newly-established enemy air base, about 70 miles southeast of Port Darwin, which is the largest enemy stronghold in North Australia, was again raided by Imperial Japanese Navy forces on July 6, it was revealed in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement released at 11 a.m. Friday. The first raid was launched by the Japanese forces on June 30.

Tuesday's raid was conducted with a large formation of fighters and bombers during the daytime. In the first raid the Navy Air Forces scored brilliant results, shooting down 16 enemy fighter planes and blasting 15 large-type planes on the ground. In the second attack the Japanese Forces in an engagement with scores of enemy Spitfire and Curtiss fighter planes shot down 16 of them and also blasted seven large-type heavy bombers on the ground.

Moreover, five military establishments around the airfield were

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## Enemy in Southwest Pacific Frantic on Counter-Measures

### Rendova Landing Regarded as Actualization of Simultaneous East-West Counter-Offensive—Also Part Of Stepping-Stone Strategy—Time on Axis Side

Beginning to understand that time is on the Axis side, America has started moving desperately to launch a counter-offensive before it is too late. The present American landing on Rendova and New Georgia can be regarded also as the first sign of actualization of the "simultaneous east-west counter-offensive" agreed upon at the Roosevelt-Churchill Washington conference in May. Thus comments the Tokyo Shimbun in an article, the substance of which follows:

Against the American force which on June 30 landed on Rendova Island in the Solomons Japanese Army and Navy Units in solid coordination have been dealing a continuous series of sledge-hammer blows. Up to July 4 they shot down more than 108 American planes, sank or damaged 8 warships and 12 transports, and killed 11,000 enemy troops. The fact especially that America has already lost more than 10,000 troops in the fight for this insignificant island has driven it to infinite panic and into the depths of unrest and gloom. Even though it had expected "stubborn Japanese resistance," it did not think that the sacrifices would have been so large.

Looking calmly over the present situation in the South Pacific, however, it cannot be denied that since June 30 the fighting in that area has become increasingly more serious and bitter, and the following points are worthy of note:

**Simultaneous Counters**

1-The American landing on Rendova is regarded as the first actualization in the Pacific of the "simultaneous east-west counter-offensive" agreed upon at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Washington in May. The enemy also, in spite of the fact that it suffered much-felt sacrifices on Guadalcanal, is attempting to force a similar island operation.

2-That the enemy is trying to actualize its so-called "stepping-stone operations." Elaborate and careful preparations and large-scale planning can be seen in the present landing operations and from the fact that the number of enemy planes coming over to raid our advance bases has increased greatly in the last one or two months.

3-Behind the operations lie a mad expansion in munitions production carried out since the early stages of the war (and now about to reach its height) and material fighting power (especially bottoms and aircraft) built up by the expansion in munitions production.

4-Recently there are some in the anti-Axis nations (such as Senator Chandler) who are crying that "Time is on the side of the Axis" and who thus advocate an immediate counter-offensive.

But with expert deployment after the movement from Guadalcanal the Japanese Forces have a steel-solid, air-tight strategic position completed over the whole Pacific, while America's basic contradiction in its conception of this war as a "democracy war" will absolutely not grow better with time but worse. Thus the enemy has a fatal weakness clinging to it.

**Air Clashes**

In tracing the development of the enemy's counter-offensive since the First Battle of the Solomons and in studying its recent fighting power and plans for armament expansion the following points can be noted:

The outstanding contrast between the fighting fought around Guadalcanal last year and the time after the Japanese movement from that island has been in the setting up of air base nets, and the intensification and concentration of aerial warfare based on the tremendous increase in both sides' air strength. The fighting in that area now is indeed a continuous series of bloody air clashes. The fighting is centered around the maintenance of supply lines, having as a prerequisite, landing operations, and the Japanese and American fighting going on for the control of the sea and air has been unprecedented, in intensity and in the enormity of scale, in the annals of warfare. And this kind of fighting will continue to be fought.

The American operations in the Pacific have shown more movement of late probably because of the rapidly increasing weight of the Japanese threat on northern Australia. Thus it can be regarded that the enemy's "stepping-stone operations" have as their aim the gaining of a footstep for the bombing of Japanese occupied areas, especially resource areas, and also to set up a defense for threatened Australia.

**Propaganda Changed**

Another indication of the enemy's plan is that in recent days its propaganda has changed greatly. During the early part of this year the enemy was making much noise about air-raiding Japan Proper, but not much is being said on that topic lately, more effort being directed toward fanning up hatred for Japan. Seeing Greater East Asia becoming increasingly more solid, with independence pledged to Burma and the Philippines, the enemy is hoping to move fast in its operations from island to island before it is really too late.

In studying the enemy's fighting power care must be taken not to be tricked by the magic of figures. Figures, however, are what the enemy depends upon. It believes in concentrating a huge force. That the enemy has brought into play the whole of its new aircraft in the fighting in Rendova and New Georgia shows this.

The fact that concentrated bombing by heavy bombers has not yet been carried out in the Pacific has been not only because of the lack of planes but also because of the geographical conditions.

## Mindoro Schools Open

Domei

MANILA, July 8.—Schools in all the 17 municipalities of Mindoro Province have been opened where the students are cooperating wholeheartedly in the task of creating a New Philippines, Aurelio Arguelles, Superintendent of Schools, announced today.

# PENANG ACTIVITIES DEVELOP SMOOTHLY

## Plays Vital Part in Exporting Foodstuffs to Other Provinces in Malai

Domei

PENANG, July 8.—When New Malai was born, bringing in its train, a complete reorientation of the modes of living, it was thought that Penang and Province Wellesley, which had depended for their prosperity in pre-war days on their position as an entrepot center, would be the slowest to return to normalcy. However, today, under most judicious and careful administration by the Japanese authorities, Penang and its adjoining mainland can vie with any of the other Malaian provinces in regard to economic stability and industrial potentiality.

To the ordinary layman, such a remarkable evolution from the shambles of a war-torn area to a state where peace, order and industrial activities are the predominant keynotes today, is still cause for wonder.

A tiny island of only 107 square miles, Penang, nevertheless makes up for its size by its immense economic contributions to the other provinces on the mainland, exporting foodstuffs and other essential commodities after having looked after the wants of its 400,000 inhabitants.

In former years, little agriculture was carried on in Penang or Province Wellesley, owing to the vicious policy of the British regime, and like other parts of Malai, Penang had to depend to a great extent on imported foodstuffs.

**Ample Food Supply**

Today, with the Grow-More-Food Campaign having been intensely pursued by all classes of the local people and through the untiring efforts and assistance of the Government, Penang is knocking at the gates of self-sufficiency in regard to food supply. Its ideal situation in the northwestern corner of the Peninsula further serves to increase its importance as a trading center with neighboring countries such as Thailand, Sumatra and Lower Burma.

For the purpose of ensuring complete success to the intensive agricultural scheme now being undertaken, large tracts of old rubber land and forests have been cleared and converted into arable land principally for the cultivation of padi. The flat well-irrigated land in Province Wellesley is most suitable for this crop which has recorded an output exceeding 50 per cent of the average pre-war production figure.

In addition to the main staple crop, food crops and vegetables are being extensively grown. Owners of rubber and coconut plantations are also participating in the Grow-More-Food Campaign by planting potatoes, tapioca, maize and vegetables in small clearings or among rubber or coconut trees, thus contributing in no small degree to the most satisfactory food situation in Penang.

Another factor which has brought Penang to the limelight is the rapid growth of light industries. Perhaps in this respect, Penang enjoys the unique position of having the most varied number, as exhibits sent to the Shonan Exhibition will testify.

The soap, tobacco, paper and rope-making industries are steadily forging ahead, while various local substitutes are being found for goods formerly imported into this country. Thus, we find today the lovely lass looking as comely as ever without the products of Max Factor and retaining that school girl complexion with the aid of local fragrant powder and lipstick.

**Good Ham Produced**

Deserving special mention among Penang's light industries are the curing of ham and the manufacture of sausages which are being done by a Chinese company here. The formula for ham curing has been specially set up to suit local conditions and the product is said to be as good as ham imported from foreign countries.

The indigenous nature of the local people has enabled them to adapt themselves to the new conditions with remarkable ease. Unemployment is hardly a problem with the authorities nowadays, for the growth of light industries, the expansion of trade, the opening up of more Japanese firms and the extensive agricultural campaign call for various types of labor and have helped to solve what was a thorny question with the former regime.

With peace and plenty, Penang is keeping pace with other Malaian States in the march to prosperity.

### U.S. Women to Work on Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—Although the use of women labor aboard American ships has been prohibited since the outbreak of the war, the American Shipowner's Union demanded that women should again be hired for American merchantmen due to the severe shortage of seaman, it is reported from New York.

# FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

## Indian National Army Under Subhas Bose Is the First Armed Force Which Will Fight British For the Freedom of Its Motherland

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC COMMENTATOR

Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian independence movement, was named to be the leader of the Indian National Army at the general meeting of the Indian Independence League held at Shonan on July 4.

There is in the background of the anti-British movement in India a history of 150 years of struggle against oppression. Throughout its long struggle with Britain India had no organized armed power for use against Britain.

The 3,000,000 Indian people who are within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have now formed the Indian National Army, and elected the commander of the Army from among themselves. This is a fact that may be regarded as proof that the Indian independence movement has been occasioned by the current world war to make a phenomenal development.

The non-resistance preached by Mahatma Gandhi is an idea that has to be appraised highly as the method of fighting that provided the means of organizing the Indian independence movement.

In India, in days before the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi got started there had been quite a number of anti-British movements. These movements had little connection with the great part of the mass of men in India, and in most cases they were little better than casual uprisings. This is the reason why they did not outlive the armed pressure brought by Britain to bear upon them.

**Stirred Souls**

As the movement sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi started it profoundly stirred the souls of the Indian people as a whole. Thus it was able to bring multitudes of Indians into the ranks of the anti-British drive.

It was chiefly because it was able to win the support and sympathy of the majority of the Indian people that the Mahatma's movement was subjected to increased British pressure. The movement made headway among the masses each time there was an increase in pressure put on it. In this way it developed into a firmly knit organization.

Needless to say, it is practically impossible for the people of India to hope to arm themselves in their own country where they are under the heaviest yoke and deprived of every liberty. This consideration forces us to the conclusion that the method of fighting which was chosen by Mahatma Gandhi was the wisest and more appropriate based on a good understanding of the actualities of the situation.

**Fundamental Change**

The outbreak of the second world war was the occasion for the relations of India and Britain to be altered fundamentally.

That is a problem which arose because India was forced to stand at the crossroads of existence or destruction by British imperialism. Seeing the crisis of approaching war, the Indian masses demonstrated clearly that they had no interest whatever in the imperialistic war planned by Britain and that they had no intention of joining it. In spite of that, and contrary to the will of the Indian people, Britain mobilized India for war. The people of India were forcibly sent as soldiers to the fronts in the various areas and Indian land became used as Anglo-America's strategic base and arsenal.

The United States and Britain have sent their armies to India to exert further cruel pressure on the Indian people. Leaders of the Indian national movement have been thrown into prison by the British authorities. If matters there are left to take their natural course, India would finally lose everything. India, therefore, cannot afford to hesitate a single instant. It has no other course, if it is to live like human beings, than to rise in arms and overthrow Anglo-American imperialism. It was because he saw such a future before India that Subhas Chandra Bose, confronted by the crisis of the present World War, moved for armed resistance against British oppression. His prophetic insight, therefore, merits high appraisal.

The Indian people in India at present are deprived of their arms but there are 3,000,000 Indians of Greater East Asia who have been liberated from the Anglo-American yoke by the might of Japanese arms. They are, every man of them, prepared to swarm across the borders of India to the side of the Indian people for the liberty and independence of their country. Moreover, they have the all-out support of Japan, Germany and Italy, whose ideologies and interests absolutely coincide in that they are all committed to the great tasks of overthrowing Anglo-American imperialism and of constructing a new world order. In this sense, the Indian independence movement now has every chance of success and is favored by every conceivable advantage. It is quite natural that this movement should be carried on in close cooperation with Japan, Germany and Italy's war against the United States and Britain and this fact does not in the least detract from the autonomy of the independence movement. For, the aim of the three allies' war on the United States and Britain is no other than to liberate the world from the yoke that they put upon it. Japan's war aim, in particular, is not based on any selfish motive of expanding its territory but to construct a pure Asia for Asiatics. Thus from the point of view of Japan, the Indian independence movement should be regarded as a link in the chain of the War of Greater East Asia and for this reason the war and the Indian independence movement stands in inseparable relationship. On the other hand, the Indian independence movement can really achieve its ultimate goal only if it is fought for as part of the great movement to construct an Asia for Asiatics.

Mr. Bose has been abroad for the last two years but until 1941 he was one of the most brilliant leaders of the Indian independence movement at home and has a record of valiant struggle against British tyranny. Thus his position in the movement is unshakable. His activities even when conducted outside India have been of a decisive influence for the Indian people. In this respect, the Indian armed conflict may be considered to have secured a most befitting leader and is blessed with a most promising future. We express the heartiest congratulations to the Indian people for the organization of the Indian National Army and we wish it the success it so eminently merits.

## *New Large-Scale Drive Seen as New Offensive*

(Continued From Page 1)

forces near the projecting point of the Kursk area is increasing in fierceness every day.

On a front extending from Orel in the north to Bielgorod in the south which is separated by a distance of 250 kilometers, the two opposing armies of a combined strength of more than 2,000,000 men are facing each other, each in grim resolution not to concede even an inch of ground without a struggle. The important thing about the fighting is that it is going on through night and day.

The German military authorities reported that the German forces have to deal with the offensive action of the enemy for the time being. But it has been indicated by them that the Germans will assume the offensive along the entire front at the first opportunity.

Dispatches from Soviet sources stress that the Germans intend to surround the great projecting point of the Kursk area from Orel and Bielgorod. In the face of reports from the front, picked German reserve troops were thrown into offensive operations today for the first time, observers here are agreed that the fighting will extend in the future. There is every indication that the German offensive operations are concentrating on an area south of Orel and another north of Bielgorod.

The German forces, according to a report reaching here today from the front, under the cover of a strong air force, are extending the area of the enemy position into which they had wedged themselves by the use of multitudes of tanks. The vanguard of the movement has already reached a point 60 kilometers north of Bielgorod and another 20 kilometers south of Orel. In this way the Germans have worked themselves into a position where they may encircle the large force of Red troops west of Kursk.

All reports from the front indicate that the tank fight between the German and Soviet forces in the Kursk area has developed into the greatest in the annals of land warfare.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced last night that the Germans had succeeded in advancing a fairly long way in the Bielgorod area. The announcement was regarded by observers here as an admission of the fact that the Soviet forces are in difficulty as a consequence of concentrated attacks made by the Germans with tanks and planes.

### Karasawa Visits Ise

Home Vice-Minister Toshitatsu Karasawa on Friday paid his respects to the Grand Shrines of Ise, reports Domei.

## P.I. SEAMAN'S INSTITUTE

### To Train Necessary Pilots and Engineers

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—A Philippine seaman's training institute for youths of 16 to 20 years of age, who have graduated from the local grammar schools will be established by the Philippine Marine Affairs Bureau to train seamen required by the sea communications within the Philippines, it was disclosed today.

The students for this institute will be taught not only how to become good seamen but to become expert pilots and engineers. Each class will receive one year of training.

## *Nippon Navy Airmen Blast Foe on Robiana*

(Continued From Page 1)

heavily blasted with the result that the airfield area was enveloped in a great fire. In the two raids on Brooks Creek the enemy lost 32 fighter planes, shot down and 22 heavy bombers, destroyed on the ground and the enemy's attempt to start counter air-raids has been nipped in the bud.

### Schools to Celebrate

In celebration of the recent birth of Tokyo Metropolis, national schools, boys' middle schools, higher schools, girls' high schools and other institutions here are scheduled to hold a ceremony at their respective schools on Saturday.

# U.S. LABOR DISPUTES CONTINUE UNABATED

## Automobile Plant Workers in Michigan Start Strike—Shipbuilders Also Hit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—The labor disputes in the United States remain unabated as the deplorable strike wave continues to flood the entire nation with successive strikes starting throughout the country despite the recent passage of the Strike Suppression Law which caused so much friction in the American administrative quarters, it is reported from New York.

With the sudden strike started by the machine-tool workers in an automobile factory in Saginaw, Michigan, several thousand laborers of the same factory are forced to remain idle. Unable to handle the situation, the American Automobile Workers' Union telegraphed President Roosevelt and requested Government supervision of the automobile plants.

Furthermore, the American shipbuilding industry is gravely threatened by the friction occurring between the owners and workers of dockyards over wage increase.

Dockyard owners effected a slight raise to appease the workers but the dissatisfied workers are demanding additional increases on the ground that the cost of living has increased by approximately 18 per cent and claimed that in certain parts of the country the prices of foodstuffs have risen some 80 per cent.

## *Yanagizawa Tells Thailand Memoirs*

(Continued from Page 1)

Bangkok and it is giving us all the aid that is possible.

"The Ministers of the Thai Government are all young and men of culture. For instance the Foreign Minister Wichit Wathakan is one of the great leaders of the culture movement. He has himself written several patriotic plays, and quite a number of patriotic poems. It will not be saying too much if I venture to assure that most of the songs that are constantly on the people's lips, and most of the plays presented on the stage are written by the Foreign Minister himself. He is also quite a composer. "The Song of Japan-Thai Amity" was composed and worded by none other than the Foreign Minister.

"Turning our attention to the Thailand youth movement, we find that it is the Education Minister, Major-General P. Phamon Montri, who is in charge of the training and the enlightening of the Thailand youths, Yuvajon Yuvanari. There are many things that we can learn from the Thailand Young People's Association which has a history of 10 years to its credit. The training given to the Thailand youths is not confined to formalism, but it is a real earnest and effective training backed by the surging youthful blood of the people of Thailand. And it can be safely said that the Young People's Association is ably accomplishing its purpose. I think that hereafter there should be close cooperation between the Young People's Associations of Japan and Thailand with frequent exchange of inspection parties."

## *Thai Army Hospital Gets Contributions From Premier Tojo*

**Domei**

**BANGKOK, July 8.—Thai Government authorities announced today while on his visit here, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo made monetary contributions to the Thai Army Hospital and bereaved families of the war dead.**

**Domei**

**BANGKOK, July 9.—In response to a congratulatory letter on incorporation into Thai territory of four states in northern Malai and two Shan states sent yesterday by General Phya Phahon, father of the Thai Revolution and former Premier of Thailand, Premier Phibun Songkhram today visited General Phahon to express his gratitude.**

## RADIO COURSE FOR P.I. PLANNED IN JAPANESE

### Okazaki Confers With Education Ministry on New Text. For Islanders

In order to help the inhabitants in the Philippine Islands to master the Japanese language, a radio course in the Japanese language has been compiled by Kumao Okazaki, who returned here some time ago from his post as civilian administrator of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

Following his arrival here, Mr. Okazaki discussed matters regarding compilation of the text with the Education Ministry authorities.

Beginning with elementary lessons, the radio course includes a study of idioms of the Japanese language as well as advanced courses.

Mr. Okazaki is scheduled to return shortly to the Philippines with the text of the radio course, which after approval by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, will be broadcast through Station KZRH.

### Boy Fliers Given Test

The first physical examination of boys who are aspiring to become naval fliers was conducted on Friday at the Shibuya National School under the sponsorship of the Dai-Nippon Aviation Juvenile Corps. The boys were tested on their eyesight, inhaling capacity, ears and noses. Similar test will be conducted throughout Japan by the end of August.

# HORAI RICE PLANTING SET FOR PHILIPPINES

## Bureau of Plant Industry to Cultivate Japanese Species In Many Areas

Domei

MANILA, July 8.—Extensive cultivation of Horai rice in different parts of the Philippines will be undertaken by the Bureau of Plant Industry with expectation that the Philippines will be in a position to export rice in two years.

In line with this policy, the Bureau of Plant Industry under Director Hilarion Silayan is now preparing plans to initiate the planting of this variety of Japanese rice in various sections of the Philippines suitable for rice production.

The cultivation of Horai rice in the Philippines was successfully experimented upon under the former Bureau of Agricultural Administration more than a year under the guidance of the Military Administration.

Planted in April in the experimental station in Montalban, Rizal Province, the crop was harvested in June with the average yield of one hundred cavanes per hectare, a record higher than any local varieties. It is hoped that with the widescale production of Horai rice, the Philippines will not only be self-sufficient in rice but will be able to export it as well.

### Widows Visit Yasukuni Shrine

A party of 66 war widows who are to start out on a new career as teachers upon their graduation from the National School Teachers' Training Course and the Kindergarten Teachers' Training Course in Miyagi, Tochigi and Nara prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis, on Friday worshipped at the Yasukuni Shrine where their deceased husbands are now enshrined and pledged their determination to start out on a new life.

### U.S. Labor Law Revised

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—The pre-war labor law prohibiting the working hours of mechanics and laborers hired by the Department of Interior to extend more than eight hours was revoked for the duration of the war by the presidential decree issued by President Franklin Roosevelt today, it is reported from Washington.

## *Pearl River Opened For Night Navigation By Navy Authorities*

**Domei**

**CANTON, July 8.—To cope with increasing river traffic, night navigation on the Pearl River will be opened to private ships from July 10, it was announced by the Japanese Naval Attache's Office here today. It is recalled that river traffic was limited to 10 p.m. from April 10 of this year. The night navigation area will consist of the main course of the Pearl River between Canton, Whampoa, Humen to the mouth of the river. The vessels allowed to navigate include ocean liners, ships of the regular Canton-Macao line, tugboats of the Canton River Transportation Association and the Canton Warehousing Association and others.**

## *Biggest Tank Battle Staged by Germans*

(Continued from Page 1)

meters and the campaign greatly intensified.

The German military authorities today issued a statement on the Kursk campaign situation as follows:

(1) The biggest tank battle ever seen since the inception of the Eastern Front is developing from an area north of Bielgorod to the south of Orel. The whole Eastern Front, however, cannot be said to have turned into one vast theater of war.

**Red Lines Broken**

(2) In the Bielgorod sector, the Germans broke through the Red Army reinforcement line, with the result that the Red Army has been outflanked by the rear of the advancing Germans, who are now mopping up the remnants of the routed Russians. Red prisoners and trophies are steadily on the increase.

(3) As regards the policy of the Fuehrer's Headquarters, nothing more can be said than that the present war indications tend to show that the Red offensive is being shattered.

Martin Hallensleben, DNB war correspondent, writes:

"The points of chief interest now are the area south of Orel and the one west of Bielgorod. With the south of Orel as its point of origin the main line of the Red Army is protruding toward the west and it is also thrust to the east from the area northwest of Bielgorod. Thus the Red Army is under a serious menace. The Germans have penetrated through both sectors to a considerable extent, so that the situation is quite grave for the Soviets."

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# SINO-JAPANESE TIES STRONGER, SAYS LIU

### Creation of Nanking Government, Treaty With Japan Solidify Friendship

Reviewing the history of China since the establishment of the Republic 30 years ago, Liu Yu-sang, editor of the Chung Hwa Jih Pao, declared that the establishment of the new National Government and the signing of the Japan China Basic Treaty are the two most noteworthy steps toward the promotion of friendly relations between the two nations.

"During the 30 years since the establishment of the Republic," Mr. Liu said, "there has been some bloodshed in our attempt to put our ideas into practice. Some have met gallant deaths for the noble cause, while others have perished miserably in the struggle. The toll has been huge. But why have those young men allowed themselves to be sacrificed? There may be many interpretations. Dr. Sun Yat-sen said, 'Their object was in gaining freedom and equality for China.'

Mr. Liu continued: "In all modern nations, liberty and equality are the foundations upon which a nation is built. In the 20 years from the birth of the Chinese Republic to the outbreak of the Lukowkiao incident, China was internally harassed by natural calamities, famine, revolutions, civil wars and externally by international clashes and wars which greatly hampered the construction of modern China.

However, after all these trials and tribulations, the Chinese Central Government gradually became more stable. With the organization of internal administration and education problems, she was well on her way toward achieving her goal when the clash with Japan occurred. In the six years of the present incident, China received a serious setback.

"As I once said in my Reminiscences entitled 'Hai Ko Tan Ying-lu,' The Chinese people do not understand Japan, and people with knowledge of Japan were not considered as people of any consequence. The result was that these persons buried themselves in obscure corners of cities and spent their lives in unsatisfied waste or in trying to avoid the glare of public life they hid themselves in the country districts and eked out a precarious existence by writing articles and other miscellaneous subjects. There are but few men, since the days of the Manchu Dynasty, who have written books on Japanese politics, customs, character, geography and history. These few men are Chieh Wen-lien, Tai Tien-chou, Chou Tso-jen, Tung Lien and Chien Tao-sun.

Although Japan and China are bound together and are geographically neighbors as well as being of the same race and possessing similar letters, the Chinese people have never stopped hating the Japanese. It is indeed a sad state of affairs that there are so few, who understand Japan. I have a profound compassion for the people of China and at the same time I am sorry for Japan.

"These were my sentiments every time relations between Japan and China had taken a turn for the worse. Yet I am firmly convinced that the two nations are destined to be friends instead of being estranged. The fact that China has joined Japan in the War of Greater East Asia for the overthrow of the Anglo-American camp is another development to be noted carefully.

"With the improvement of friendly relationship between the two nations, united with the same objective, it only remains for China to cooperate with Japan with their endurance power, their love of peace, and with their brave spirit, to be able to contribute their full share for the successful culmination of the War of Greater East Asia."

# *Little-Known Unit on New Guinea Ever Alert in Spite of Hardships*

### Difficulty in Food Supplies, Attacks by Armies of Mosquitoes Being Willingly Endured by Japanese Garrison to Defend Own Base

**By ICHIZO HISATSUNE**
**Of the Navy Press Corps**

NEW GUINEA X X BASE.—The Japanese seamen stationed at X X in New Guinea stand on their guard, ever alert for any signs of the enemy, their eyes fixed on the seas, and utilizing jungle trees as their natural shield. The men have not only to guard the island from enemy aerial attacks, but the seas and land must be constantly watched. With not a minute for rest, the Japanese fighters are performing their duties.

On a precipice a simple log cabin stands which shelters those seamen. The precipice is thickly wooded down to the shoreline. The garrison, ever since its landing accompanying X X Unit, has been entrenched in the jungles. The seamen are so accustomed now to the life in the jungles that they can be suitably dubbed, "A Jungle Unit."

Not a minute passed in peace. Air, land and the sea must be watched continuously. Malaria mosquitoes are so rampant that the sentinels stand covered from head to toe, leaving open only their faces. No sparkling and brilliant achievements such as being continuously witnessed in Port Moresby, Port Darwin and in the Solomons area can be seen in the New Guinea area. The seamen are all eyes and ears for even the slightest sign of the enemy either from the skies or across the ocean. The role played by the garrison is so little known that the people behind the guns may not even know the name of the unit stationed there.

#### Food Supply Difficult

It is not easy to obtain foodstuff supplies due to transportation difficulties. Once a day sentries go down the steep precipice to get food supplies, and usually come back exhausted. Living amid the jungle trees, they are naturally amply provided with firewood. The cabin is almost surrounded with newly-felled trees and chopped wood. A pile of sandals attests to the deftness of some of the men in carving wood. A bath-tub evidently made by the men is placed in front of the cabin. Quaint-looking hand-made lanterns look lonely and elegant against the background of the dense jungles.

The commander of the unit, waving off my words of thanks for his endurance of hardships, remarked, "This area is swarmed with malaria mosquitoes. If you go down and bathe in the river, you will be attacked by them. As soon as we undress for bathing, we rub in soap all over the body, in order to protect ourselves from their attacks, but those mosquitoes are so fierce that we become bitten all over. When we stand on sentry, mosquitoes bite our faces, other parts of our body being all covered. No matter how we ward them off, they are as obstinate as American soldiers and come back repeatedly. The watchouts must keep swaying their faces continuously.

"More troublesome than mosquitoes are jungle trees. During heavy downpours, trees 30 to 40 meters high fall down with deafening sounds one after another. Some days ago a sentinel standing on his watch was nearly killed by a big tree when, all of a sudden, it came down upon his head. Fortunately he escaped, though he suffered a big bump.

#### Nothing Grows

"We find it most difficult to transport food supplies and it is impossible to grow anything in this area. Sometime ago we saw a pig and tried to catch it alive, but only in vain. We refrained from shooting it. Only a couple of days ago we discovered a large lizard and tried to beat it down with a big stick, but it escaped up a big tree. Some of the men then felled the tree, but again it fled. The men all felt more than disappointed at having missed the chance to feast on a lizard.

"We have plenty of fuel wood which we should like to share with our countrymen behind the guns. We take hot bath every day. We are now accustomed to living in the log cabin thatched with banana leaves like the Papuans. Compared with the sufferings and privations daily endured by our fellow-fighters in the Aleutians and on Guadalcanal, our life here is heavenly. We who are stationed at the front lines as well as the people on the home front must exert more efforts, always remembering our comrades who are daily confronting death-struggles." Thus the commander concluded his talk.

It must be remembered that this unit in the back-stage of the South-western Pacific fighting arena, is keeping vigilant watch in defense of its base. Such units as the one aforementioned, are enabling the others to achieve glorious victories in the South Pacific.

## NAVAL HEROES HONORED

### Yokosuka and Maizuru Conduct Memorial Services

A joint naval funeral in memory of the fallen heroes was solemnly observed on Friday at the Yokosuka Naval Station attended by Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, other officers, seamen and the bereaved families, according to Domei.

The Maizuru Naval Station also conducted a joint funeral service in honor of the war dead on Friday in the presence of Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, Admiral Seiichi Shimmi, Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station and other notables.

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# BRITAIN SINCE 1939 LOSES 9,906 PLANES

### Propaganda Ministry Releases Data for All War Fronts—Figures Falsified

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—In an attempt to camouflage the staggering losses suffered by the Royal Air Force since the outbreak of the current European hostilities, the British Propaganda Ministry concocted a fallacious figure at random and authoritatively announced that 9,906 warplanes have been lost during the period from 1939 to the first half of this year.

The falsity of the announcement can be readily comprehended by anyone by simply glancing at the figures released by the British authorities, which are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In aerial combats over the British Mainland: | |
| 1939 | none |
| 1940 | 847 |
| 1941 | 40 |
| 1942 | 10 |
| 1943 (first half) | 3 |
| | 900 |
| In aerial combats over Europe | |
| 1939 | 27 |
| 1940 | 385 |
| 1941 | 1,517 |
| 1942 | 1,976 |
| 1943 (first half) | 1,452 |
| | 5,357 |
| Middle Eastern Front | |
| 1940 | 76 |
| 1941 | 635 |
| 1942 | 1,163 |
| 1943 | 103 |
| | 1,977 |
| Tunisian Front | |
| 1942 | 124 |
| 1943 | 671 |
| | 795 |
| East Asia, India and Burma Front | |
| 1942 | 89 |
| 1943 | 60 |
| | 149 |
| Western Front | |
| 1939 | 5 |
| 1940 | 374 |
| | 379 |
| Scandinavian Front | |
| 1940 | 55 |
| In aerial combats over Soviet Union | |
| 1941 | 1 |
| Other parts of Europe | |
| 1942 | 33 |
| 1943 | 260 |
| | 293 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 9,906 |

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## FRENCH PUPPET REGIME TO GRAB MARTINIQUE ISLE

### Mayor of Fort-of-France Advocates Joining Rebel Camp At Rally

Domei

VICHY, July 8.—Hitherto, only information emanating from anti-Axis sources were received on the situation in French Martinique Island, but today, the French Foreign Office received two official reports from Governor-General Admiral Georges Robert of Martinique.

However, on basis of these reports, it is believed that the French Government will ultimately acknowledge the adherence of Martinique to the French puppet regime.

According to information from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad Island, of the British West Indies, rousing demonstrations were started in Fort-of-France, capital of Martinique, on June 24, anniversary of the Franco-German armistice, and the mayor of the capital and other influential men of the Island began to advocate adherence to the puppet French regime.

Under pressure of the disturbance and the growing aggravation of the serious food dearth on the Island, it is said that Governor-General Robert was obliged to start negotiations with the United States Government.

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## U.S. STEEL OUTPUT LOW

### Decrease of 126,400 Tons Shown During 1 Week

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—American steel output has decreased approximately 126,400 tons in the one week period beginning June 28 in comparison to the production for the preceding week, the United States War Production Bureau announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The decrease in production is indirectly caused by the strikes in the mines and directly by labor dissensions in the foundries.

The Bureau compared the decrease with the 'preceding week,' period also experienced decreases due to the labor troubles.

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**Nippon Times**

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303. 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1943

# The Terror From the Air

In the wanton bombing of the famous Cathedral of Cologne on June 29, the British have committed one of the greatest crimes against civilization in the whole history of mankind. In a war which has been replete with unbelievable savagery on the Anglo-American side, this latest atrocity marks a new high level in meaningless vandalism. What military advantage there can be in destroying this architectural masterpiece, which was started in the 13th century and was six centuries in the construction, is more than any rational being can understand. The destruction of one of the greatest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in world history is an act which can have no military significance whatever, and it serves only to reveal the utter depravity and barbarity of the hate-crazed mind of the Anglo-Americans. The loss of this great church is not a loss to Germany but a loss to world civilization, and not least of all will it turn out to be a loss for the Anglo-Americans themselves when future generations will continue to excoriate the memory of the race which had perpetrated such a crime.

The reaction of the world to this crime against civilization has been instantaneous. Even to this part of the world, remote from the scene of the action, reports have come flooding in telling of the universal horror and resentment over this deed. His Holiness the Pope has sent a message of sympathy to the German people, while in a telegram to Cardinal Bertram, Archbishop of Breslau and presiding officer of the Conference of Bishops at Fulda, the Holy Father has strongly denounced the horrible act of terror which led to the destruction of one of the most famous Catholic churches in the world. The personal reaction of the Pope can also be gauged by the fact that a few days ago the British Minister to the Holy See, who asked for an audience, was told by the Vatican authorities that such an audience could not be arranged for this week. The reason for the rebuff became clear when the British envoy learned that on the occasion of the destruction of the cathedral at Cologne, the Pope expressed himself with unusual severity on the Anglo-American conduct of aerial warfare.

The resentment against the Anglo-American crime is not confined to ecclesiastical circles by any means. In all the leading newspapers of Europe, from the far North in Sweden through Denmark, Belgium, France, to Spain, the foremost writers have reflected the deep feelings which have been aroused in the breasts of all civilized peoples. Marcel Deat, in an article in the Oeuvre of Paris, severely attacked the terror methods of the Anglo-Americans. The day would come, Deat declared, when Britain would have to pay for the brutal destruction of the art treasures in Germany. France would welcome such a retribution, he said, for France would never forget what she had had to suffer from her former ally in the course of the last hard three years.

The indiscriminate bombing of non-military targets by the Anglo-Americans has not been confined to Cologne by any means. All throughout the Rhine and the Ruhr districts, the enemy has been making a point of bombing centers of civilian population. According to the apologia of the British propagandists, this air war is supposedly being directed against German armament production, but an actual observation of the districts which have been attacked reveals the absurdity of the British claim. Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels, writing in Das Reich, says that his trips through the bombed areas force him to the conclusion that the enemy is deliberately trying to hit the centers of the German towns so as to cause the greatest possible destruction of civilian quarters and to cause the greatest possible number of civilian casualties. The cold-blooded machine-gunning of the civilian population of Wuppertal from a low altitude after they had crowded into the streets following the burning of their houses, is typical. The object of the enemy was obviously merely to create terror.

Ironically, however, such acts of terrorism have the opposite effect from that intended by the enemy. Far from demoralizing the German population, these terror raids merely serve to harden more than ever the determination of the German people to bring their despicable enemies to a just retribution for their crimes. Therefore, not only do these Anglo-American terror raids violate every canon of decency and humanity by carrying the war to innocent non-combatants, but they also fail to accomplish any object, avowed or secret, which the Anglo-Americans may have in mind.

To add insult to injury, the British have been claiming that the practice of conducting meaningless terror raids on non-combatant objectives was started by the Germans. This shows that with the world public coming to realize more and more clearly that these terror raids would never affect the outcome of the war, the Anglo-Americans have become hard-pressed to find some justification for their meaningless action. Hence they have raised the cry that Germans were responsible for these terror raids and that the Anglo-American raids were merely in the nature of reprisals.

This brazen lie has been refuted once and for all, however, by the latest White Book issued by the German Foreign Office. With the merciless logic of a wealth of documentary proofs, the White Book presents a survey of the beginning and the development of the air terror. These documents prove Britain's sole guilt in the bombing war against civilian populations by showing that the beginning of the air terror was the British raid on the German island of Sylt on the night preceding January 12, 1940. German newspapers, however, recall that as early as September 4, 1939, the British directed a bombing raid against the Danish civilian population when British planes subjected the Danish town of Esbjerg to attack. The facts of this affair were admitted by the British Government itself when confronted by inescapable evidence.

The unavoidable conclusion to be derived from all these facts is that the Anglo-Americans are the arch-enemies of mankind. While mouthing pretensions of democracy and freedom and other high ideals, they engage in the greatest mass crimes against civilization that history has ever seen. Destroying priceless works of art which have taken mankind generations to evolve, slaughtering defenseless women and children who have no relation to the outcome of the war, the Anglo-Americans have branded themselves as crazed beasts whose terror over their eventual defeat has deprived them of the last shreds of human decency. By their own actions they stand condemned as enemies of civilization who must be destroyed before the world can once more return to the path of civilization and progress.

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### Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

The life of the seed within the fruit is absolutely different from its life of growth as a tree. The life which is bound on all sides within the environment of our self, within the limited range of our senses must be so fundamentally different from the life of an emancipated soul that it is impossible to imagine the latter while we are immured in the sheath of self. And therefore in our desire for eternal life we pray for an eternity of our habit and comfort, forgetting that immortality is in repeatedly transceding the definite forms of life in order to pursue the infinite truth of life. Those who think that life's true meaning is in the persistence of its particular forms which are familiar to us are like misers who have not the power to know that the meaning of money can only be found by spending it, by changing the symbol into truth.

## A Year Ago Today

**July 10, 1942**

Japanese Army Forces operating in southeastern Chekiang early this morning stormed into Tsingtien, key Chinese walled town approximately 50 kilometers southeast of Lishui.

* * *

In a surprise raid, Japanese warplanes attacked Hengyang, in Yunnan Province, and after putting enemy aircraft to flight in aerial combat, accurately blasted military establishments in the city.

* * *

Strategic preparations for attacking Wenchow, a key point in the southern district of Chekiang, facing the China Sea, are now completed, as crack Japanese troops today advanced to the bank of the Wu River.

* * *

In order to cope with the serious situation created by the loss of all resources of rubber, the Washington authorities are encouraging strict economy to be observed in the consumption of automobile tires and other rubber products, which is resulting in a considerable decrease in the number of trucks in service throughout the United States.

* * *

Five short months after the fall of Singapore and four months after the surrender of Sumatra, the chief industries in these areas have entered the productive stage despite the scorched earth policies carried out by the enemy.

* * *

Two-thirds, or roughly 85,000, of the population of Cebu have returned to the city and are hard at work reconstructing the city. Cebu has made amazing progress since early June when electric lights were restored illuminating the hitherto "dead" city and running water supply was also made available.

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The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
The Hongkong News
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
FURTHER EXCHANGES OF NATIONALS CONSIDERED

### *Conflicting Opinions*

(From the Noon Extra)

There seems to be a wide divergence of opinion among anti-Axis military leaders in regard to the probable duration of the war, with the super-optimists predicting that the conflict will be over this year and the more sober-minded warning against hard and bitter struggles in the years to come. Why responsible leaders should put themselves on record with concrete predictions in an unpredictable war is beyond our comprehension; but if the bigwigs in the united nations camp must behave like oracles, it would seem more advisable if they got together and came to some agreement and thus eliminate a good deal of the needless confusion they are propagating.

U.S. Navy Secretary Frank Knox established an unfortunate precedent when he told the Senate Military Affairs Committee prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War that the United States navy could destroy the Japanese Fleet in two weeks and terminate the war against Japan within three months. Since then Colonel Knox has changed his tune, and only recently he warned against the tribulations ahead "in a long and bitter conflict."

However, just one day before the Navy Secretary uttered this warning, General Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. army air force, told the graduating class of the United States Military Academy that the war would be brought to an end soon with the anti-Axis air force pounding the Axis countries into submission. Prior to that, Admiral Halsey, commanding the anti-Axis navy in the Southwest Pacific, had made the same reckless prediction, while Winston Churchill in his recent address before the U.S. Congress solemnly spoke of the dangers arising out of a war that may last five years more.

The people in Britain and the United States must find these conflicting opinions extremely confusing. It seems to indicate that their responsible leaders are either uninformed or unintelligent, for, given the same facts and figures, they have arrived at totally conflicting conclusions.

On the other hand, Axis leaders display a sober judgment that invites confidence. They know that the Tripartite nations will win the war; but when the war will be brought to a successful conclusion cannot be predicted. The war will be won only when the military might of the anti-Axis powers has been shattered, and since Great Britain and the United States have shown no inclination to pit their armies against the waiting defenders of Europe, there is no telling when the war will end.

### *War Production Worries in U.S.*

(From The Hongkong News)

There seems to be no limit to the extent of the troubles that are confronting the United States Government, both internally and externally. Externally, from the military and political points of view, the United States has not a gingle achievement of note to present to its public. Apart from a waving of the mailed fist over the French island of Martinique and the dearly paid for gains which the American forces, in cooperation with the British troops, secured recently in North Africa, the American record for nearly eighteen months of war is one that can hardly be held up as outstanding.

It is the same story in the political sphere. Diplomatic cunning and demagogic propaganda have failed to accomplish one signal triumph and all efforts to undermine the unity and whole-hearted cooperation that has developed so remarkably in Greater East Asia have failed ignominiously.

Internally, dissension and unrest and dissatisfaction amongst the workers have already considerably hampered the country's war effort. This discordant note now appears to have spread amongst the officials themselves and a rare sort of squabble is reported to have broken out between the heads of high octane gasoline, synthetic rubber and the escort bottlenecks in American war production. Each has started to blame the other for the shortcomings that have become apparent in the war efforts for which they are respectively responsible.

Thus the Rubber Coordinator is blamed by the War Department on the issue that the synthetic rubber installation priority program has retarded the army's octane gasoline program, with the result that scores and scores of army planes are reported to be lying idle. At the same time, the Solid Fuel Administrator complains that the American synthetic rubber program has already cost the country 7,000,000 barrels and the Navy Department chipped in with the grouse that this same rubber program is already threatening to curtail the naval escort plans.

The whole boil-up is, of course, the result of the great shortage that the United States is experiencing in raw rubber. Since the greater part of the world's rubber resources fell into Japanese hands, both Britain and America have been facing a rubber famine for their war production. The pinch has now begun to be severely felt and the desperate attempts that were made to monopolize the meager output of rubber from Brazil appear to have fallen far short of expectations.

The United States was thus forced to resort to the production of synthetic rubber and the urgent demand for this essential product for the prosecution of the war necessitated the production of this rubber substitute being given priority treatment in the Government war production program. It was inevitable, therefore, that other branches of war industry and manufacture would suffer and the present three-cornered quarrel is the result. Apart from the fact that this quarrel has now been made public and must create an unfavorable reaction on the American public, which is already showing increasing signs of resentment over the way in which President Roosevelt's war policy is being conducted, this latest internal breach furnishes the world with further proof, if such is necessary, of the alarming economic position of the United States—a position which will soon bring about complete impotence and inability to fulfil its self-assumed role of the "arsenal of democracy."

### *U.S. Cajolery*

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

The latest example of United States cajolery is the reported decision in Washington to introduce a Bill for the revision of U.S. immigration laws—a move by which America deceitfully hopes to placate Chungking with promises of special immigration concessions to Chinese.

It is presumed that this proposed revision will tentatively make concessions to be introduced after the war, for it is obvious no immigration to the United States from China is possible while the war lasts, for the sea routes to America from China are at present under the strict control of the Japanese navy.

Any promises of postwar concessions to Chinese to emigrate to the United States however, will doubtless be dismissed by thinking Chinese, as nothing but an insult to their intelligence. The Anglo-Saxons are at present so hard-pressed that they are prepared to go to all lengths to inveigle Chungking to continue its pointless resistance against the attainment of the ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for the establishment of which Nationalist China is today fighting at the side of Japan.

These camouflaged gestures on the part of the Anglo-Americans should be viewed with the utmost suspicion. If they were not in the tight corner in which they at present find themselves, they would never for a moment dream of conceding anything to the Chinese nation, and when the crisis is past they will not only revert to their nefarious policy of discriminating against Asiatics but they will increase it, unless China and other East Asiatic countries are in a position to take retaliatory action.

It is obvious that the way to overcome this discriminatory legislation is for China to establish herself in the position of a first class world power, able to apply sanctions against the Anglo-Americans if they attempt to keep their own doors closed against Chinese while seeking unrestricted entry into China's domain. This can be achieved by a united China, and it is up to the people of Chungking to lose no time in joining hands with Nanking in establishing that unity in China, which it is Japan's sincere desire to see created, as demonstrated by Japan's dynamic New China Policy.

All Asiatics are fully agreed that the discriminatory laws of the Anglo-Americans, especially in regard to immigration were iniquitous and one-sided, and it is therefore up to all the peoples of Asia to unite now, as never before, to beat the Anglo-Saxons at their own game by establishing Asia for Asiatics on a firm footing instead of pinning their faith to hypothetical promises of better treatment and redress after the war. Asia must be in a position to demand its rights. Never again must Asiatics beg for crumbs which fall from the Anglo-Saxon table.

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## *READERS IN COUNCIL*

### *Enemy of Welfare*

To the Editor:

The strange and disgraceful history of British influence in the Pacific does not stop short in the first or even in the middle part of the last century. Right through the nineteenth century it comprises a mass of infamous episodes, including incitement to murder, espionage, almost incredible tyranny, and exploitation.

The result of all this strife, intrigue, and persecution is well illustrated in the following extract from a speech made by Lord Stanmore, former Governor of Fiji, at St. James Hall, on May 31, 1894, reported in the Daily Chronicle on June 1, 1894.

"In the center of the village is the cricket field, a desolate expanse of dry earth, on one side of which is the church, a wooden barn-like building. If entered, it will be found filled with crazy benches; beyond them rises a huge octagonal pulpit, in which, if the day be Sunday, we shall find the native minister arrayed in a greenish-black swallow-tail coat, a neckcloth, once, white, and a pair of spectacles which he probably does not need, preaching to a congregation, the male portion of which is dressed in much the same manner as himself, while the women are dressed in old, battered hats and bonnets, and shapeless gowns like bathing dresses, or, it may be, crinolines of an early type. Chiefs of influence and women of high birth, who in their native dress would look, and do look the ladies and gentlemen they are by their Sunday finery, given the appearance of attendants on Jack-in-the-Green.

"The whole life of these village folk is one piece of unreal acting. They are continually asking themselves whether they are incurring one of the penalties entailed by infraction of the long table of prohibition, and whether they are living up to the foreign garments they wear. Their faces have, for the most part, an expression of sullen discontent; they move about silently and joylessly, rebels in heart to the restrictive coils on them. . . .

**Good Ground for Dissatisfaction**

"They have good ground for their dissatisfaction. At the time when I visited the villages I have specially in my eye, it was punishable by fine and imprisonment to wear native clothing; punishable by fine and imprisonment to smoke tobacco; punishable by fine and imprisonment to make native cloth; punishable by fine and imprisonment to make the native beverage kava; punishable by fine and imprisonment to wear long hair or a garland of flower; punishably by fine and imprisonment to wrestle or play at ball; punishable by fine and imprisonment to build a native-fashioned house; punishable not to wear shirt and trousers, and, in certain localities, coat and shoes also; and in addition to laws enforcing a strictly puritanical observation of the Sabbath, it was punishable by fine and imprisonment to bathe on Sundays. In some other places bathing on Sundays is punishable by flogging, and to my knowledge women have been flogged for no other offense, by order of a teacher, a native, whose action was by no means so decidedly disapproved by his white superior as it should have been. Men in such circumstances are ripe for revolt, and sometimes the revolt comes."

How does this affect the health conditions in the islands? Here too we have reports, written by Englishmen. I will quote from the Colonial Office Report on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Administration for the years 1924-1926:

"European clothes have been used in the Colony for a quarter of a century. The dirtiness of the garments worn by women and infants is often horrible and indescribable. While such conditions persist, the race will continue the chief focus of filth and contagion next to the skin. Clothes are now so closely associated, in the popular mind, with Christianity, that an open crusade against them would be regarded by the native as a deliberate assault upon religion; they must now be regarded as an ineradicable evil, and the only hope is to promote a habit of cleanliness and good sense in their use. As a small step in this direction, the import duty has been removed from soap so that the price of this article may better conform to the native's purchasing power."

From the same Colonial Report we learn that women have been forced to adopt long, tubular garments like night-gowns, designed by the missionaries to hide the "lower limbs" completely, and known as "Mother Hubbards." These abominable garments trail the ground, collect dirt, and soak up rain and perspiration continuously, so that the wearers are wet from morning to night, and it is possible that they sleep in the same garments. As a result, the same Colonial Office Report says, 30 per cent of the total deaths are due to tuberculosis, and 81 per cent of the children require operation for diseased glands. This is what happened within the space of a few years to two of the most virile races in the Pacific as a result of British missionary and colonial enterprise.

W. Josiah van Dienst

July 8

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## The Fall of Corregidor

By LEON MA. GUERRERO
(From the Philippine Review)

### Part III

Out of the wild and shameful scenes in Malinta tunnel Lieutenant-General Wainwright, accompanied by his chief-of-staff, his aides, and some orderlies, had quickly slipped away under the protection of a flag of truce. The uninterrupted heavy shelling forced them back into shelter once but they finally made the piers where they boarded a speedboat and crossed over to Cabcaben in Bataan. A Japanese fighter-plane dived upon the craft immediately but, apparently reassured by the white flag, it contented itself with circling watchfully over the peace-makers.

In due time Lieutenant-General Homma arrived with his staff. The courtly Japanese met the American.

Indeed the USAFFE had come a long way to this time and place—a long and weary way from the brave flags and bright parade of Loyalty Day, the sudden burning doom of Clark's Field, the crashing gray swell off Agoo, the desperate cavalry charges in the mountain defiles, the fantastic race of the first retreat past the ghost towns, the wild-eyed refugees, the overturned trucks, the burning buses, the bewildered shuffling battalions—a long and weary way.

**Given New Command**

But the USAFFE could not now surrender; it would never surrender; because it had ceased to exist. On March 22 Lieutenant-General Wainwright had been invested with the command of an entirely new unit, the United States forces in the Philippines alone, the so-called USFIP, comprising the forces in Bataan under Major-General King, the garrison of Corregidor under Major-General Moore, and the forces in the Visayas and Mindanao under Major-General Sharp. Now, in one last effort to retrieve something from the disaster, Lieutenant-General Wainwright denied his supreme authority over the USFIP and, as Major-General King had surrendered only Bataan, he in turn offered to surrender only Corregidor.

But Lieutenant-General Homma had had enough of bargaining in Bataan and he now swept aside quibbles and distinctions. Striking his fist on the table at which the peace-makers had gathered, he cut short the excited discussion and told Lieutenant-General Wainwright: "At the time of General King's surrender in Bataan, I did not see him. Neither have I any reason to see you if you are only the commander of a unit of the American forces. I wish only to negotiate with my equal, the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines. Since you are not in supreme command, I see no further necessity for my presence here."

The imperious gesture quickly wrung from the white-lipped American an offer to assume command of the United States forces in the Philippines on his own responsibility. But it was too late.

"You have denied your authority and your momentary decision may be regretted by your men," the Japanese Supreme Commander said.

**Wainwright Advised to Return**

"I advise you to return to Corregidor and think this matter over. If you see fit to surrender, then surrender to the commanding-officer of the division on Corregidor. He in turn will bring you to me in Manila. I call this meeting over." And with a good-day, Lieutenant-General Homma stalked out of the conference.

On the rocky road that led out of Malinta tunnel cowed thousands were squatting submissively in the blistering sun, staring with empty eyes at the confident battle-planes that now swooped daringly low to bomb and machine-gun the obstinate crews of one or two remaining batteries. The gray explosions that bloomed on the opposite ridge seemed suddenly to them to be grotesque anachronisms devoid of meaning or emotion in the brilliant and peaceful afternoon when they had made their private armistice. No longer for them the fierce, arrogant, and audacious passions of battle or its choking white waves of overwhelming fear. The guns that still roared sporadically against the neighboring fortified islands no longer spoke any message into their ears, save that, when they crashed and whistled without warning in the lost and anxious night that followed, the crouching captives on the open road threw themselves on the stones with sobbing fears of massacre.

Perhaps, on the deserted verandah in Cabcaben, these broken and spiritless files came to the mind of Lieutenant-General Wainwright. At long last he offered the unconditional surrender of all the United States forces in the Philippines. But Lieutenant-General Homma had already left and now it was not too little but too late.

At 8:00 a.m. on May 7, the total and unconditional surrender of the United States forces in the Philippines was finally made. In the evening of the next day, May 8, Lieutenant-General Wainwright issued, through Station KZRH in Manila, the corresponding orders to the units scattered throughout the Philippines.

(End)

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## IMPORTANCE OF PLANES AS WAR ARM DISCUSSED

### Exploits of Imperial Sky Hawks Drive Enemy Frantic

By COMMANDER GORO TAKASE
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

The world-wide recognition of the importance of aircraft as a war arm in the current global conflict is vividly reminiscent of the German submarine activity in World War I. When U-boat No. 9 with a small crew of less than 30, sent to the bottom of Dover Strait, at one single blow three armored British cruisers aggregating 30,000 tons and having a complement of 2,400 not only the British Government and people but the whole world was seized with trepidation.

There Germany betook herself to trade destruction warfare by undersea craft in the waters around England in order to break the deadlock in the war situation caused by the stalemate on land. Britain was utterly unprepared against this new war arm. The toll of her shipping mounted rapidly. In direct ratio to Germany's submarine-building, Britain's shipping losses went on soaring until they exceeded 600,000 tons per month early in 1917 and John Bull found himself just a step short of starvation.

Despite such a brilliant success, however, Germany called a halt to undersea warfare, first because she lacked a full knowledge of the internal situation in the enemy country, and second because she succumbed to America's diplomatic interposition and gave an undertaking to suspend submarine activity. In consequence, Germany had to give up all hope of victory.

A closer scrutiny into the causes for Germany's reverse in the last War leads one to think that she lost sight of the established principle that a new war arm, if it is to display its might to the full and insure victory in the war, must be put in use in mass immediately upon its emergence. Had the German Government and people fully recognized the power of undersea craft, built them in sufficient numbers for an effective counter-blockade of England and plunged them into mass action without being harassed by a diplomatic intervention, they could in all probability have forced the enemy to his knees.

**Air Force Powerful**

Having learned the lesson to her cost, Germany right from the outset of the current war has been mobilizing aircraft—a new weapon—on an extensive scale with remarkable results. In her campaign against Poland and France and in her operations in northern Europe, she invariably staged breath-taking aerial activities and as invariably secured the mastery of the air, thereby insuring the success of subsequent operations on land.

The fly in the ointment about the Luftwaffe today, however, is that it is a land air force, rather than a naval air arm. After having gained such sweeping exploits in land battles throughout the length and breadth of the European continent ever since the opening of the war, the German air force has yet to deal a telling blow to the enemy fleets in the Mediterranean and in the seas surrounding England.

On the other hand, the Japanese Naval Air Force has already claimed a heavy toll of enemy warships. The main force of America's highly treasured Pacific fleet was annihilated at Pearl Harbor by our Naval Sky Hawks on the first day of the War of Greater East Asia. In every one of the counter-offensives attempted by America in the southern Pacific since then, fleet after fleet fell prey to our Naval Air Force. The "unsinkable" Prince of Wales was sunk by our Naval Air Arm.

All these exploits of our Naval Sky Hawks have driven the enemy to frantic efforts for the replenishment of his air strength. Last year, America strove for the production of 60,000 aircraft but actually turned out less than 70 per cent of that figure. Her aircraft production goal for this year is 120,000, and it is reported that the monthly output to date has been averaging 7,000. Of course, not all of these 120,000 will be concentrated in the Pacific.

As the "Arsenal of the Democracies," America has to send over half her munitions production to Europe. Not only that, it is to be assumed that aircraft are being sent to North Africa, India, Chungking and other parts of the world where America stations troops 2,000,000 strong, all told.

With the recent intensification of the onslaught of our Naval Air Force in the Solomons and New Guinea, the Australian Government whimpers before the menace of Japanese advance and is making desperate pleas to Washington for more aids. The interception of the Burma Road by the Imperial Forces and the consequent use of the hazardous air route via India have brought about a serious diminution in war supplies to Chungking which, too, is imploring the White House for more aids. In this predicament, the American Government and people are developing a tendency to shift from the "Europe First" to the "Pacific First" policy.

Today's Sacrifices
Mean Victory Tomorrow

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Universal Justice and
Peace Are Nippon's Goal

No. 15,908 TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

# 6 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK

### 3 Enemy Cruisers, 1 Large Type Destroyer Sunk in Kula Gulf Battle

Imperial Headquarters issued the following announcement at noon today:

According to detailed later reports, war results obtained in the night battles of Kula Gulf are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 4. | 1 | B. class Santa Fe type cruiser, sunk. |
| | 1 | large-size destroyer of the Strong type, sunk. |
| | 1 | unidentified warship, sunk. |
| July 5. | 1 | B. class cruiser of the Helena type, instantaneously sunk. |
| | 1 | B. class cruiser of unidentified type, sunk. |
| | 1 | special service ship sunk. |

## In News Spotlight

### *Phibun Blasts Futile Enemy Lies; Reiterates Confidence in Victory*

"The enemy has been giving voice to all kinds of falsehoods in an attempt to minimize the jubilation of the Thai people over the restoration of the four states in northern Malai and the two Shan states," declared Premier Phibun Songkhram in a radio broadcast at 8 a.m. yesterday.

He then gave an illuminating outline of the war situation facing the Anglo-American Powers which vividly reveals the desperate position of defeat in which they have been flung into, and concluded by saying: "There can be no doubt of an Axis victory in the war."

In his broadcast, Premier Phibun declared:

"Ever since the announcement of the agreement to include the four states in northern Malai into Thai territory, the enemy has been giving voice to all kinds of falsehoods. They say that Thailand had willingly and gladly turned over the territory in question to Britain. But that is a preposterous lie. This territory was wrested from Thailand by the British. The present Mayor of Bangkok attended the cessation ceremonies with tears of chagrin and grief.

"Japan today has manifested her friendship to Thailand by the return of the four northern Malai states. It has ousted Britain from the Malai Peninsula, and it is through Japan that the injustice done to Thailand has been rectified.

"The anti-Axis leaders are loudly proclaiming that they will soon launch a decisive offensive in which they will emerge victorious. However, there is not one inch of ground on the European Continent that can be used by the anti-Axis side as a base, and in Asia, India is their only hope. But India is now stirred by agitations for independence. By imprisoning Gandhi and other Indian patriots, the British are barely maintaining their safety in India. The time is now ripe for the Indians to display their trump card in the struggle for independence. Therefore, before long Britain will be deprived of her power over India also.

"The British have deceived and thrown the smaller nations of Europe into distress by their frequent prattlings of victory, but their victory is the 'victory' of Dunkirk on the European front, of Malai, Singapore, Burma and the Philippines in East Asia.

"According to the statement of a certain Thai military officer who received his training in the British Army, British officers lay great stress in instructing those under them on the fine points of the tactics of retreat. From the point of military strategy, one large division on the defensive would suffice where three are required in an offensive action, and should the defensive position become precarious all they would have to do would be to retreat. From this alone it is easily surmisable why the anti-Axis side cannot win.

Premier Phibun

"In the matter of population British homeland has 40,000,000, people, and America 150,000,000, and although they may include the Indian masses and the Soviets in their number, these two sources of manpower cannot be depended on in the final reckoning. The Axis side in comparison boasts 100,000,000 people for Germany, 100,000,000 for Japan and 60,000,000 for Italy. Aside from human resources, Japan has control of the vast, inexhaustible storehouse of raw materials in East Asia. In light of the foregoing factors, there can be no doubt of Axis victory in the war."

## *Press Comments*

**Saturday, July 10**

**ASAHI—East Front Begins Moving; Fate of French Colonies**

**TOKYO SHIMBUN—U. S. Pays Dearly**

### East Front Begins Moving

ASAHI—The Eastern Front which has remained in a state of lull for the past three months has begun to show animation, reportedly of momentous importance. The fighting, though still local, is said to be of rare intensity and grimness. That the fiercest scene of battle now should be the Orel, Kursk and Bielgorod areas is not without reason. The line connecting these areas is one that includes the contact points of the central and southern regions of the Eastern Front, which are the vital spots of the whole front. On a great line from Leningrad at the northernmost tip to Rostov at the southernmost end, which is a great straight line across which the Germans are confronting the Soviets, the Orel-Kursk-Bielgorod segment alone describes a big curve, and it was expected that a decisive battle would begin in that area. Moreover, the main strengths of the Germans and of the Red Army have lately been massed in that neighborhood. Thus it is believed most likely that the time is now ripe for a major battle between the titans.

Some regard this as a sign that the long-expected German summer offensive has begun, while others say that the Soviets have launched their desperate attack and have been countered by the Germans. The point is that the two sides have massed their main strengths in this sector and started action at the same time. The German authorities have reiterated that in spite of the new situation in Europe as a result of the German withdrawal from North Africa the main war efforts of the Germans are still directed at the Eastern Front. The operations for the last several days indicate that the Reich Army is maintaining its advantage over the Soviets.

Even if the engagements do not mean that the major German offensive is on, with such powerful units concentrated on this sector, the fighting is bound to be large-scaled and the intensity and numbers engaged already mark it out as something much beyond a local combat. Consequently the battle is worth watching.

There may be some truth in the view that the commencement of the present fighting reflects the Soviet intention to urge the United States and Britain to form their long promised second front, or that it is part of a strategy to form a second front while the attention of the Axis is being diverted to the Eastern Front.

At any rate, behold the ample self-confidence and limitless reserve strength of the Germans that can afford to disregard the dangers of a second front being formed in the rear and devote their main strength to the Eastern Front! This is evidence of the fact that the Reich, in the period of comparative calm for the last few months, has made preparations for the execution of a new policy embracing all Europe, including the Eastern Front.

Although it would still be premature to predict the course of the present fighting, the objective of the German campaign this summer is clear on the whole. That can be gauged by the developments of the first and second major offensives on the Soviet that the Germans had carried out. In a word, the Germans are aiming at the annihilation of the Soviets on the field rather than at mere extension of occupied territory.

The German-Soviet War has entered into its third year and the decisive character of warfare has grown more and more marked. In this sense the new stirring of the Eastern Front must be regarded as pregnant with much import.

### Fate of French Colonies

ASAHI—The "Committee for Liberation of France" based at Algiers announced on July 7 that it had taken over Martinique Island in the French West Indies. Thus, all the important overseas possessions of France which had been ruled by the Vichy Government, except French Indo-China, which is a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, have fallen into the hands of the anti-Axis camp.

Admiral Robert, Governor-General of Martinique, has for three years remained loyal to Petain and even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia resisted the unscrupulous pressures of the United States and Britain seeking to compel him to cooperate with the anti-Axis nations. Since March this year, however, the United States has been starving out the innocent population of the island and has at last seized the territory. In the island harbor

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# GERMANS DOWN 80 AIRCRAFT ON OREL SECTOR

### Ceaseless, Violent Fighting Rages in Kursk Front

Domei

ROME, July 9.—Attacking enemy transports again yesterday, Italian torpedo plane units sank 3 enemy ships aggregating 20,000 tons and damaged many others, the Italian High Command announced today.

Anti-Axis planes again raided Sicily, and caused 81 dead and 209 wounded at Catania and neighborhood. Italian air forces shot down 2 enemy planes, the German air corps 12, and ground artillery 12, or a total of 26 enemy planes were destroyed, the announcement also said.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—The Soviet forces in the Bielgorod sector are reportedly on the verge of collapse before the fierce German onslaught.

Crack German forces under command of Marshal Gunthar von Kluge, which drove two wedges into the outer positions of the Red Army, on Friday launched a fierce tank attack against the Soviet forces. A German report from the front reveals that German mechanized corps surged into the inner defense line of the Red Army like tidal waves. Confused at the critical turn in the situation, the Soviet forces, are putting up a desperate resistance by mobilizing all their tanks. However, it is pointed out that the Soviet troops are being overwhelmed by the German attack, and a United Press dispatch from Moscow states that the Soviet forces in the Bielgorod area are gradually retreating, sustaining considerable losses.

Meanwhile, a Reuters' telegram from Moscow says that the situation is now extremely grave and that the general trend is likely to be decided within 24 hours.

Another report also reveals that a powerful Soviet mechanized corps, which was left behind on the foremost front by the swift German break-through strategy, is now making desperate counter-attacks against the Germans. However, it is reliably learned that this Soviet corps has been completely trapped by the German army, and the Headquarters of the Red Army have already given up hope of rescuing it.

**Shoot Down 80 Planes**

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—German airplanes shot down 80 Soviet planes in the Bielgorod-Orel section of the Eastern Front, and thus since the opening of the operation in that sector a total of more than 900 Soviet planes were brought down, according to German military authorities.

**Severe Fighting Raging**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—Fighting in the southern sector of the eastern front has become particularly fierce on its eighth day, and in the Bielgorod district, German vanguards have wedged deep into the enemy position.

At a certain point in the Kursk-Orel sector, strong German units protected by an air umbrella and 260 tanks attacked the Soviet position 13 times in the past 24 hours, it is re-

(Continued on Page 2)

### German U-Boats Bag 19 British Planes

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—Two British planes were shot down by German submarines in April, four in May and 13 in June, Commander Erich Hansen, DNB naval correspondent announced in his today's report. Most of these were four-motored bombers.

British forces have recently been using larger planes for attacking German submarines, but they failed to obtain conspicuous results. The Catalina seaplane unit twice approached German submarines and opened machine-gun fire, but anti-aircraft guns on German submarines shot down several enemy planes, Commander Hansen also reported.

## Prime Minister Tojo in the South

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo meeting Field Marshal Hisaichi Terauchi. Telephoto from Fukuo ka.

Malai children welcoming Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo. Telephoto from Fukuoka.

# INDIA GRIPPED BY INFLATION

"Vicious inflation has firmly gripped India, which, against its will, was finally dragged into war, with the natural consequence that the livelihood of the populace is being greatly menaced," says a Domei economic commentator here, who continues:

"The primary cause of this vicious inflation in India is the abnormally increased amount of paper notes in circulation. And this increased circulation of paper notes is caused by the liberal use of war expenditures by the Government-General of India which is frantically consolidating India as an advance base against the Axis countries. The rapid increase of the amount of paper notes in circulation in recent years in India is seen in the following list (Unit, 1,000,000 rupees):

| Year | Circulation amount |
|---|---|
| May 1939 | 1,800 |
| Dec. 1939 | 2,250 |
| April 1942 | 3,950 |
| Sept. 1942 | 4,390 |
| May 1943 | 6,250 |

"As a natural consequence, a jump in commodity prices began to manifest itself in India. This abnormal rise was further accelerated by a shortage of commodities—the shortage caused by an import decrease due to shipping shortage, requisitioning of commodities by the British and the transfer of peace industries to the production of war supplies.

**British Greed Seen**

"Whereas the import decrease in India for last year was remarkable the exports, particularly to England did not decrease to any noticeable extent. This fact is ample proof of British pillage of India.

"The most marked rise of commodity prices is witnessed in foodstuffs and manufactured goods such as cotton goods and others.

"This rise of commodity prices naturally led to the rise in the cost of living, greatly menacing the livelihood of the Indian masses. The cost of living of the working classes, it is said, has risen 60 per cent since the outbreak of the war.

"Because of a dire shortage and high price of foodstuffs, the number of deaths arising out of starvation is ever increasing even in Ben-

(Continued on Page 2)

# REICH AIR FORCE FEARED BY FOE

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

LISBON, July 9.—The German measures to cope with anti-Axis bombings on the Ruhr district have been outstandingly strengthened of late, with the defense line having been extended to the coast line and fighter planes increased to counter-attack Anglo-American planes.

The German Radio recently announced that 1,100 fighter planes and 30,000 anti-aircraft guns were prepared in the Ruhr district and in northwestern Germany. Should the Anglo-American forces continue their raids on the Ruhr district, Germany, it is expected, would effect a large-scale transfer of factories into the interior.

German air units have not carried out a full-fledged raid on the British mainland as yet, and, furthermore, do not seem to be giving full play to their power on the Eastern Front and in the Mediterranean. The German air force generally uses Focke Wulfs for bombing purposes but sometimes large-size bomber planes of the Dornier 217 type are employed.

Therefore, various speculations are rampant in Anglo-American countries. Some people declare that Germany is economizing on aircraft as far as possible to provide against possible Anglo-American landing operations on the European Continent. Others imagine that the Luftwaffe is carrying out raids on Britain or fighting air battles in the Ruhr district on a moderate scale because the main body is concentrated on the Eastern Front.

It is but natural for Germany to avoid using the air force on a large scale to cope with the present nerve warfare, because Germany is concentrating its energies for bolstering the defense of "the European Front." But the Eastern Front alone has already come out of the stage of nerve warfare, with both sides engaged in fierce aerial warfare.

Judging from developments, the Soviet air forces are depending upon the supply of aircraft from the Anglo-American countries. Such being the case, Germany, it is naturally imagined, has placed the focal point in distribution of aircraft on the Eastern Front because of the

(Continued on Page 2)

# RED ULTIMATUM ON 2ND FRONT SEEN LIKELY

### Moscow Expected to Lodge Strong Demand With U.S., Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—The Soviet Government may demand the immediate opening of a second front in a form of ultimatum to the United States and Great Britain, if their attitude toward this question still remains dilatory, it is reported by a London correspondent of a Swedish newspaper in connection with the sudden return to Moscow of Ambassador Ivan Maisky.

The sudden departure of Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky from London for Moscow yesterday caused considerable repercussion in British political circles. His hurried visit to Moscow gave rise to the belief that it might be connected with the Soviet demand for the opening the second front, the correspondent said.

Although the Soviet Embassy at London maintain's that the Ambassador's visit to Moscow is to consult with the home Government, political observers at London are of the belief that his trip is directly or indirectly connected with the present operation in the southern sector of the eastern front. As grounds for such an observation, the following two points are mentioned;

1. The present German offensive has brought too heavy a burden on the Soviet army, and there is possibility of its bringing a serious crisis to the entire Soviet strategy.

2. As the danger to the Soviets increases, the Soviet demand for opening a second front will become stronger.

"In view of these circumstances, the Soviet Government must have called back the Ambassador to make him report on the British-American attitude regarding the question of a second front" the London correspondent said. "When it is learned that the British-American attitude to the question is still uncertain, the Soviet Government will instruct Ambassador Maisky to demand the immediate opening of a second front. Some even observe that this demand might be made in a form of ultimatum."

### RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS IN RHINE AREA RAIDED

#### British Especially Blind-Bomb Koeln City

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—British air units raiding residential quarters in the Rhineland area from last night till today especially carried out blind bombings on the city of Cologne, German army authorities announced at noon today. The announcement added that German air units and anti-aircraft batteries shot down many anti-Axis planes in course of this raid but that no details of the results are available at present.

### Insignia Changed

The United States War Department announced on June 8 the adoption of a new insignia for U.S. army planes, according to Domei. The announcement is as follows:

"In order to avoid being mistaken for enemy planes, all planes of the American Army will use a new insignia on the wings. A white star will be embossed in a circle of a blue field, which will be bordered on the outside by a red ring."

### 309 P.I. Post Offices Set

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—Having newly opened 16 post offices the Philippine Communications Office now maintains 309 post offices throughout the Philippines.

### French to Return Shanghai Concession

Domei

**SHANGHAI, July 9.—The French Concession at Shanghai will also be returned to the National Government of China on August 1, as understanding was reached among Ambassador Masayuki Tani, French Ambassador Henri Cosme and Nanking Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi today. An agreement is expected to be shortly signed between Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi and French Ambassador Cosme.**

# U.S. TAKEN BACK BY REICH POWER

### Washington Grows Uneasy Over Germany's Powerful Strategy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—The new developments of the war situation on the Eastern Front seem to have given a considerable shock to political circles in the United States. Opinion is gaining ground for the re-examination of the European war situation.

According to a Washington dispatch available here, Mark Sullivan of the New York Herald on Thursday commented as follows: "Well-informed circles in Washington believe that the German army is almost as powerful as at the time of the outbreak of the war. The German army has sustained no noticeable damage of late. Moreover, German losses on the Eastern Front have been made up to a certain extent by the strengthened mobilization of labor power and also by the use of foreign labor. The present German offensive is a very serious question for the United States."

Then an American commentator, Joseph Hirsh stated in the Christian Science Monitor to the following effect:

"The commencement of the present German offensive has dispelled all the speculation's concerning Chancellor Hitler's operations. The anti-Axis camp should abandon their wishful thinking that the German fighting power has been weakened by the anti-Axis pressure in Western Europe and that the German army will have to assume a defensive position. Rumors hold that Germany is now confronting an internal crisis. All these are without foundation, they are crafty machinations and propaganda rising from the embarrassment on the part of the anti-Axis Powers."

### U.S. War Industries Claimed Inefficient

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—Inefficiency in all war industry plants in the United States was particularly pointed out in a report of the Senate War Industry Investigation Committee, it is reported from Washington.

The Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Harry S. Truman had been investigating the condition of all war factories and made public its final report today.

After pointing out the inefficiency at all plants, the report said that the present airplane production plan included the output of old-fashioned planes, and that the production plan of military authorities had no prospect of success.

# SHONAN INDIANS RENEW RESOLVE AT MASS RALLY

### Chandra Bose Exhorts Patriots to Give All In Fight for Freedom

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

SHONAN, July 9.—In the presence of the new leader of the Indian Independence Movement, Subhas Chandra Bose, a mass meeting of Indians to heighten their determination to attain independence was held at the plaza in front of Shonan Special Municipality Friday night. At the center of the plaza, a huge flag of the Indian National Congress had been hoisted, with Rising Sun and National Congress flags fluttering around.

At the appointed time Chandra Bose, clad in the formal uniform of the President of the Indian Independence League, entered the plaza, accompanied by former President Rash Behari Bose and other leaders of the League, as the excited leaders shouted "Bose Banzai!" and "Liberty Banzai!" Each time the cheers were raised, Bose's eyes sent a silent message of gratitude and encouragement to the people.

At 6:30 p.m., Behari Bose stood and introduced Chandra Bose to the gathering stating that the Indians would find the most fitted leader of the independence movement in the new President and that they should wholeheartedly cooperate with him for the attainment of independence.

**Explains Policies**

Following this, Chandra Bose gave an address on his assumption of the League's Presidency, and explained in detail the fundamental policies and methods of practice regarding the independence movement. He enthusiastically appealed to the people, declaring that the Indians can gain their liberty by sacrificing their lives. To this, the Indians firmly pledged their continued loyalty to the new President until a free India is established. President Bose's speech lasted for about one hour. At the end of his speech, Indian representatives from 12 Malaian States presented a bouquet to Bose in commemoration of his assumption of the post of President.

Then a declaration supporting President Bose was made by influential Indian residents of Shonan, following which Bose inspected a march-past of the guards of honor of the Indian National Army and also of boy and girl students. Thus the meeting was brought to a successful close at 8:30 p.m.

At the mass meeting Chandra Bose declared:

"I firmly believe that you Indians in Shonan and Malai will play a leading role in the forthcoming struggle against the British. Britain's former base of aggression, Singapore, has now become the center of the Indian Independence Movement. I cannot tell you now how I escaped from India under strict British vigilance or how I re-entered the country under the same circumstances, but it proves that Britain is not so almighty as it purports to be.

**'Japan Will Aid Us'**

"First of all, the Indian masses should be given an assurance of ultimate victory in their independence movement, and secondly, they need

(Continued on Page 2)

# MORE DESERT CHIANG CAMP

## Soldiers Quitting Chungking Increased Three-Fold Last Year

Mainichi

NANKING, July 9.—The Japanese Expeditionary forces in China today released the following weekly report on the war situation:

"A particularly remarkable point in the composite war results achieved by the Japanese Expeditionary forces in China during the last one year is the fact that Chinese prisoners taken and Chinese soldiers who have surrendered to the Japanese pledging their allegiance to the latter total 245,000. This shows about a threefold increase as against the figure for the previous year.

"As regards the booty gained, about a threefold increase has been scored in the number of guns and cannons, a fifteenfold increase in the number of heavy and light machine-guns, and about a threefold increase in the number of other weapons.

### Two Things Obvious

"All this shows, on the one hand, the deterioration of the fighting spirit of the Chungking forces at a time when Chungking has now had its arms supply route cut off, and on the other, the phenomenal increase of those who desert the Chungking camp which has lost its cause for offering resistance.

"The United States Air Force in China apparently has, of late, been trying frantically to carry out positive air raids on Japan, seemingly attempting also to increase the number of its own planes and to accumulate airplane fuel. Such bases as Lingling and Liangshan now seem to have been placed practically under the control of the Americans. Noteworthy are the increasing signs that their fighting tactics also will change to one of challenging our Army planes, completely discarding their erstwhile guerilla tactics."

## *Press Comments*

(Continued from Page 1)

are the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier Bealun, a number of other warships and 160,000-tons of French merchant shipping, while on the island are deposited gold bullion belonging to the Bank of France. The annexation of Martinique to the United States, taken in conjunction with all the other French military and naval forces and resources, including the French fleet under Admiral Godefroy which joined the anti-Axis navy, that the Anglo-American camp has transferred to its own hands, is worth considerable thought.

De Gaulle and Giraud are continuiny their traitorous conduct under the laughable illusion that the United States and Britain would return to France the overseas colonies they have seized like a pair of honest fellows. The three centuries of Anglo-French territorial scramble and American imperialism in the Western Hemisphere should have warned these rebel politicians of the danger confronting France, that is, if it was the destiny of France that they had in mind. It is all of a piece with the past actions of the United States and Britain that the French colonies like Dakar and Morocco are reported to have been secretly made over to the United States and Algeria and Tunisia to Britain.

### U.S. Pays Dearly

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In regard to the Southwest Pacific and New Guinea counter-offensive of the United States, Secretary of the Navy Knox alone is claiming it to be part of the major Pacific offensive of the Americans, while other propaganda machinery in the United States remain reticent as to its significance. In some quarters there it is said that by such an island-to-island campaign it would take five or six years to reach Japan.

Now, whether the American attacks on the Southwest Pacific islands and New Guinea are part of the counter-offensive launched in real earnest by the United States, as Knox says, or whether they are intended as operations to offset the Japanese offensive, should be judged in the light of the anti-Axis strategy as a whole, not in the light of local events. On the face of it, it seems that the Americans are intending to strengthen their Australian defense and are seeking to gain footholds for attacking Japan. On the other hand, the communiques of the Imperial Headquarters indicate that these fine plans of the enemy are being shattered right and left, while our attacks on Australia are intensifying.

According to American claims, they are using forces of considerable strength. While the theater of war is located more than 6,000 miles from Japan, it is only a step from Australia, so that the enemy in carrying out their counter-offensive are enjoying a good deal of advantage over us. What, then, do the American people think of the fact that in spite of all that their forces are suffering heavy damage at the hands of the Japanese?

It appears that in Britain the present American counter-offensive is being condemned as reckless. If this means that the Americans are reckless in sacrificing so many men and so much material for an undertaking that should be carried out almost without bloodshed on account of the advantages in numerical strength and transport facilities they enjoy, then the British are right. It is not strange that in America itself the situation is sorely deplored, that they are saying: "At this rate. . . ."

When they considered the plan in the light of the astronomical production figures they boasted of, Japan was wholly insignificant. But what of the appalling damage sustained by the Americans?

This mystery will exist no matter in what direction the United States should commence its counter-offensive. It is a mystery which the Americans with their over-night readings in Japanese civilization can never unravel.

For that matter, do the American people know that the fighting going on in the Southwest Pacific and New Guinea is of extreme grimness? They would do well to realize that even while Knox is bragging that the American counter-offensive has begun in real earnest, their sons, fathers and husbands are being sacrificed at a rate utterly beyond their restricted imagination. The fact that they must suffer such appalling damage in areas where they enjoy so much advantage shows that if the Americans are to continue their counter-offensive, they must be prepared to make infinitely greater sacrifices in a less-favored theater of war. Even the warped minds of Americans surely ought to be equal to this much ratiocination.

# Subhas C. Bose Named Nethaji

**The members of the Indian Independence League have decided to call Subhas Chandra Bose "Nethaji," meaning leader, and instead of handshakes the Indians will greet each other with the words "Jay Hind," according to Domei dispatches from Shonan. The phrase "Jay Hind" means victorious India, and the Indians seek to heighten and intensify their consciousness of the struggle for independence even in the matter of their daily salutations to fellow compatriots.**

# STUDENTS OF EAST ASIA SUBMIT ESSAYS TO CONTEST

## Most Entries Written In Japanese Language

A meeting of judges to deliberate on the letter-style essays submitted in answer to invitations for a contest sent out by the Culture Department of the East Asia Travel Bureau to students who have come to Japan from all parts of Greater East Asia, was held in Marunouchi Hotel recently.

Although the competing students were asked to compose their essays essentially in the Japanese language, those who were unable to comply with the request were permitted to use other languages. However, most of the essays submitted were written in Japanese, showing rapid progress in the study of the language in spite of the shortness of the students' stay in Japan.

Prizes were awarded to the winners on July 8 at the main office of the East Asia Travel Bureau, and the compositions will be published in the publications of the East Asia Travel Bureau and the International Tourist Corporation, and in other publications so that they may be properly introduced to various regions in Greater East Asia.

The winners and their brief curricula follows:

First prize (¥200.00), 1 person:

Fan Tai-tai (24), from Yunnan, French Indo-China. At present a student in Medical School, Osaka Imperial University.

Second prize (¥100.00 each), 2 persons:

Ch'en Kuo-hsiang (25), from China. At present a student in the Fishery School of the Agriculture and Forestry Department.

Pajon Parakamanda (25), from Thailand. At present a student in Tokyo Dental College.

Third prize (¥50.00 each), 3 persons:

C. H. Patel (25), from India. At present a student in Tokyo Industrial College.

Chen Chie (33), from China. At present a student in Liberal Arts, Graduate School, Tokyo Imperial University.

Hu Kung-fu (25), from Yuenan, French Indo-China. At present studying at the International Students' Club.

Honorable mention:

Ch'en Kuo-hsiang (already given).

The letter-style essay contest was announced by the East Asia Travel Bureau on February 27, and the final day for accepting the essays was to be the last day of May. There were 27 essays submitted, copies of which were given to the judges for consideration.

# CHINESE LEADER THANKS ENVOY

## Ambassador Tani Says Recent Events Prove What Nippon Stands For

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 9.—Under the sponsorship of the Society for Promotion of China's Diplomatic Relations, the only civilian organization of its kind cooperating for the advancement of China's diplomatic policy, a tea party was given in honor of Ambassador Masayuki Tani, now in Shanghai. About 200 prominent Chinese were present, including the president of the Society Wen Lang-ting and the National Government's Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi.

Wen Lang-ting in his speech welcoming Ambassador Tani expressed appreciation and gratitude for the return of the Shanghai International Concession, to take place formally from August 1, and thanked the Japanese Ambassador for his efforts in expediting the negotiations for the retrocession of the French Concession in Shanghai. Wen Lang-ting also voiced his gratitude to Ambassador Tani, for the latter's untiring efforts to bring about China's complete independence and sovereignty.

In reply to Wen Lang-ting's words, Ambassador Tani spoke thus:

"There is nothing new in Japan's policy toward China, and it may be said that instead of being new it is the true policy. Recent events are but manifestations of Japan's fundamental policy. The brilliant victories of the Imperial Forces have shattered the American-British ambition of power in Greater East Asia, and with the downfall of America and Britain in East Asia, Japan and China have been restored to their true aspects to cooperate for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Cooperating with Japan and with immovable faith in the construction of a New Order in East Asia, China should advance for the resurrection of her nation."

Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi also expressed his appreciation and gratitude for Ambassador Tani's efforts and further stated that negotiaions for the retrocession of the French concessions had progressed to the point of actual realization on August 1, the date set for the formal return of the International Settlement, due to the farsighted and sagacious assistance and cooperation of the Japanese Ambassador.

## *Germans Down 80 Aircraft On Orel Sector*

(Continued From Page 1)

ported.

Another report says that in this sector, German forces consist of 3,000 tanks and 850,000 men.

The Soviet forces in the Kursk district is said to be Commanded by General Lokosovsky, who surrounded Field-Marshal Friedrich Paulus' troops at Stalingrad last winter. German forces are attempting to surround the Soviet forces under General Lokosovsky from south, north and west, and if this succeeds, Germany will avenge for the defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad.

## *Shonan Indians Renew Resolve At Mass Rally*

(Continued From Page 1)

powerful assistance from outside. In this connection, there is no room for doubt that Japan will resolutely support our independence movement. Now is the time for the Indians to fight vigorously for glorious independence. A revolutionary tendency is now looming up not only among the Indian nationals abroad, but also among the Indian soldiers at home.

"The Indian Independence League has established the Provisional Indian Government in Shonan, and in the event of the attainment of independence, this government will be turned into the National Government of Independent India. We have also formed the National Army, and our slogan is 'March On to New Delhi!' We have to make our independence movement in Greater East Asia a second front of the Indian Independence Movement. Lastly, I sincerely request you to devote everything, even your lives, to drive out the British from India."

## Georgians Mobilized

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—Infantry units composed of Georgians of the Caucasus have been dispatched to Western Europe to aid German forces and strengthen the defense of the Atlantic coast, announced the German military authorities today.

These Georgian troops who have had much experience on the eastern front and also in fighting Partisans are the first batch to be sent to the Atlantic coast.

# *New Guinea Contributing Much To Japan's War of Production*

## Civil Administration Authorities Complete Plans for Productivity Expansion of Island —Food Output, Shipbuilding to Be Pushed

By MAGOHEI TANAKA
Of the Navy Press Corps

X X BASE IN NEW GUINEA—In New Guinea, fierce and decisive battles are being waged day and night not only in armed warfare, but in the war of production as well, aiming at the complete annihilation of America and Britain, chief intruders in East Asia.

The Japanese Civil Administration on the island stopped the manufacture of non-important articles such as tortoise-shell and crocodile-skin goods. Instead, after thorough investigations, the Japanese instituted a new scheme for expanding productivity of the island. With the recent completion of experiments in growing rice, vegetables, and in fishery as well as in shipbuilding capacity, some 200,000 native islanders have been mobilized to engage in the task of increased production.

The main activities are in developing coal, manganese and other minerals, growing rice and vegetables on a larger-scale, and fishery as well as in manufacturing dried fish, in felling trees and manufacturing lumber and lastly in producing coconut oil and manufacturing soap.

### Pre-War Production

Prior to the war most industrial activities except the production of dammar resin and the growing of jute and cotton were on a small scale, just enough for the consumption of the islanders being produced. Therefore, enlargement and improvement of industrial facilities are vital in New Guinea. The very primitive industrial equipment must be remodelled or improved. Necessary materials for construction and daily necessities were transported from Japan Proper and from other regions in the South at the outset, but now with the program for increasing production, the islanders' labor is being largely utilized. Due to the geographical conditions and the frequent squalls, the construction of salt-beds is impossible, but by employing surplus hands, salt water is poured into drums and the water boiled down to salt. From salt, caustic soda can be had and with coconut oil, soap of superior quality can be made. A larger-scale enterprise in the manufacture of salt and soap by utilizing natural gas and coconut oil has a hopeful prospect.

As to shipbuilding, the timber abundant in that having been proved to be suitable, the mass production of wooden ships by mobilizing the labor of native artisans is being planned.

In agriculture, the recent experiment in dry land cultivation proved successful, the quality of the crop being considerably good though no fertilizer was used. The company concerned with the matter of agricultural products has already begun a second planting. Plenty of vegetables and fruits are growing in nine different plantations in order to meet the demands of the Japanese soldiers there.

### Swamps Also Utilized

Even swamps are successfully utilized by applying extra soil or by constructing ditches. Beans, radishes, melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, taro and others growing fast and strong, attest to the fertility of the soil. In general the heavy rain and abundance of sunshine are helping the growth of vegetables. Both rice and vegetables can be harvested thrice a year.

The production of dammar resin was being undertaken before the war and therefore it is now set on a highroad to increased production. As for aquatic products the seas around the island being abundant in fish, more than enough to supply the soldiers is produced. The surplus with particularly tuna and bonito, will be shortly canned or dried with the completion of necessary manufacturing equipment.

There is no worry about rise in commodity prices in New Guinea thanks to the early adoption of officially set prices and of the appropriate methods of distribution. Lumber, coconut wine, coconut oil, salt, fuel oil, soap and other daily necessities are sold at official prices.

# Soviet Stand Serious In Orel-Kursk Area

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—As a result of the serious damage suffered by the Soviet forces in the Orel-Kursk sector of the Eastern Front, it has becomt doubtful if they can stand the fierce onslaughts of the German forces for the next 24 hours, the United Press reported from Moscow. In the four days of fighting, the Germans succeeded in driving deep wedges at two points, and only today, the Soviet troops managed to check the German advance.

However, Soviet resistance is quite strong, and if the Germans relax their attack for a moment, there is the danger of the Soviet forces taking the offensive and regaining lost grounds.

At any rate, the outcome of the battle in the Kursk area is expected to be decided within the next 24 hours.

## *India Gripped By Inflation*

(Continued From Page 1)

gal, a noted rice-production center of India.

"Another effect of inflation is that a tendency for hoarding foodstuffs and exchanging paper notes for goods has become manifest in India. The reason for food-hoarding is obvious, and the tendency toward the exchange of paper notes for goods indicates a mounting distrust of paper money on the part of the Indian populace.

### Bleeds Indian Masses

"A glance at the 1943-4 budgetary estimate of the Government-General of India shows that Britain is levying the heaviest of taxes upon the Indian populace. The taxation may serve to a certain degree to absorb surplus purchasing power, but it should be noted that Britain is collecting taxes alone without supplying commodities necessary for the maintenance of the minimum standard of living.

"It is true that the Government-General is planning to increase the supply of food to India through importation from Australia or through increased production in India itself. However, the measures being taken by the Government-General have not proved effective.

"In the meantime, foodstuffs and other commodities are being carried out of India to feed the United States and British troops in West Asia and Africa in addition to their garrisons in India.

"Guns and ammunition are pouring into India, and flowing out are foodstuffs and other daily commodities. It is natural that under these circumstances inflation in India should be assuming ever more serious proportions despite the various measures taken by the British authorities in India."

# Brazil Takes Measures Against Axis Nationals

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—The Brazilian government has prohibited nationals of Axis countries, particularly Japanese and Germans, from making their habitat along the seacoast on the grounds of military necessity, according to Rio de Janeiro dispatches reaching here.

Sao Paulo has ordered the evacuation of Axis nationals from its coastline of 400 miles. Japanese and Germans, numbering 215, were the first to be subjected to the forced removal today to inland districts from Santos and San Vicente. All Axis nationals will be forced to evacuate from the coast districts.

The Brazilian government is also taking other anti-espionage measures against the Axis nations. For example, Axis nationals in the Rio Grand Do Sul district are prohibited from listening to radio broadcasts between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

# MUSLIMS PLAN TO AID HEROES

## $10,000 to Be Raised By Those in Malai For Wounded Soldiers

Syonan Sinbun

PENANG.—Immediate plans for raising $10,000 in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Comfort Fund were discussed by prominent members of the Muslim community in Penang and Wellesley Province at a meeting held at the former Malai Seinan Club.

A. M. Y. Izzudin, Penang Muslim leader who was Chairman, announced that an Executive Committee comprising the Chairman, and Abdul Ghani, Abdul Hamid, Abdul Wahab, H. G. Sarwar, A. Manan Nordin, A. H. M. Hussain, Hussain Rafeek and Abdullah Ariff had been formed.

The meeting elected a sub-committee, comprising 40 Muslim representatives of the various districts in Penang and the Province.

The Chairman stressed the importance of giving wholehearted cooperation to Japan in establishing the New Asia and thus "bring light and life to all Muslims." He declared that complete victory for Japan was the earnest prayer of all Muslims. Their aim and object should, therefore, be to live and die with Japan in defeating the enemy.

### New Journal Appears

MEDAN.—It is disclosed that a new Japanese daily newspaper, called the Sumatra Shimbun, is being published at Padang on the west coast of Sumatra by the Shonan Sinbun Kai.

The Shonan Sinbun Kai, publishers of the new newspaper, is an organization established in Shonan by Domei Tsushin Sha and some 13 provincial newspapers of Japan and, subsequent to its inauguration last year, established the now well-known Shonan Sinbun published in both Japanese and English.

With the publication of Sumatra Shimbun at Padang, this organization has established two powerful journals in Japanese in the Southerrn Regions.

### Bankruptcy Court Reopens

JOHORE BHARU—Starting from June 1, the Johore Supreme Court reopened the office of the Official Administrator, at the same time reopening the Bankruptcy Department.

It is stated in an official notification by the Johore Supreme Court that in regard to bankruptcy matters, within the State of Johore, the procedure and fees payable shall be based on the provisions of the former Bankruptcy Enactment, while all pending bankruptcy cases left over from before shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Under another official notification, it is stated that companies, which had formaly been registered under the Companies Enactment and are now carrying on business without having re-registered, are required to do so without delay before the end of July, failing which their former registration will become ineffective.

Registration fees will be collected in accordance with the amounts provided for in the former Companies Enactment, and in the event of registration, persons are required to pay the same amount of fees as those payable when a company is newly registered.

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# U.S. Citizens Suffering Due to Carelessness Of Their Armed Forces

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—The lowering of the standard of men in the American military services due to the adoption of large-scale man-power expansion plans by the United States has been the cause of a large number of mishaps, according to dispatches from New York today. The following are some instances of catastrophes engendered by the carelessness and lack of training among the American soldiers. Early on the morning of July 7, six practice bombs were dropped right in the center of Oklahoma City causing considerable damage in the vicinity. The aviators had mistaken the street lights for targets in the practice field. Dalhart, Texas, was bombed by error in course of aerial maneuvers, and although no lives were lost, a big hole was grilled in the middle of the street and a Baptist church nearby heavily damaged.**

# ROOSEVELT SEES PRESS ON TALKS WITH GIRAUD

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—As 95 per cent of the French people are still under control of the German Army, no French regime can be recognized, declared President Roosevelt at the press conference today, in respect to the conference with General Henri Giraud, according to reports from Washington.

Concerning the conference with General Giraud, Roosevelt declared that he could only say that military questions were discussed.

General Giraud, who also attended the press conference, declared: "a complete agreement of views was attained between President Roosevelt and myself during our talks. About 75,000 men of our army have been given modern equipment. Roosevelt has promised to equip 300,000 troops."

## *Reich Air Force Feared by Foe*

(Continued from Page 1)

necessity of defending Europe.

And perhaps it is a fact that along the European coasts, other German air forces are lying in wait for possible Anglo-American landing operations. In case, for instance, German super-heavy bomber planes of the Heinkel 177 type fly to Italian territories, they will not fail to deal serious blows to the Anglo-American forces. Even in America and Britain now indulging in air offensives, some experts are afraid of this latent power of the Luftwaffe.

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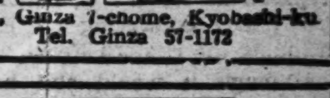

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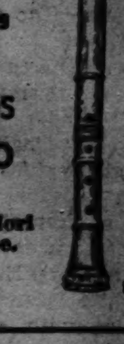
Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, [illegible].
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, [illegible], 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.



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Publisher and Printer: ............SHOICHI KAWAMURA